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The Chamber Over the Gate.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Is it so far from thee
Thou canst no longer see
In the chamber over the gate
That old man desolate,
Weeping and wailing sore
For his son, who is no more?
Oh Absalom, my son!

Is it so long ago
That cry of human woe
From the walled city came,
Calling on his dear name,
That it has died away
In the distance of to-day?
Oh Absalom, my son!

There is no far nor near,
There is neither here nor here,
There is neither soon nor late
In that chamber over the gate,
Nor any long ago
To that human cry of woe—
Oh Absalom, my son!

From the ages that are past
The voice comes like a blast,
Over seas that wreck and drown,
Over tumult of traffic and town;
And from ages yet to be
Come the echoes back to me—
Oh Absalom, my son!

Somewhere at every hour
The watchman on the tower
Looks forth, and sees the fleet
Approach of the hurrying feet
Of messengers, that bear
The tidings of despair.
Oh Absalom, my son!

He goes forth from the door,
Who shall return no more.
With him our joy departs;
The light goes out in our hearts;
In the chamber over the gate
We sit disconsolate.
Oh Absalom, my son!

That 'tis a common grief
Bringeth but slight relief;
Ours is the bitterest loss,
Ours is the heavier cross;
And forever the cry will be
"Would God I had died for thee,
Oh Absalom, my son!"

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

CONTRARY-MINDED.

"I wonder he didn't take the parson," mused the deacon's housekeeper as the deacon drove off alone to the annual conference. "He's commonly master-thoughtful about lookin' out for folks. What a husband he was!"

Yes, Asa Phœnix had been a good husband. All the neighbors agreed with Mrs. Dubbs in that particular. He had waited upon his fussy invalid wife by dying inches for thirty years, making her as happy as she would let him; and when her summons came, he had closed her dying eyes tenderly, saying, even with tears: "Poor sufferer, she is better off!"

That *he* was better off he never hinted by word or look. He wore his widower's weeds with sad decorum; he reared in memory of the departed Lucinda a monument which the most fastidious deceased might have envied; he grieved faithfully for the full allotted year of mourning. If now, from the ashes of the funeral pyre, like his feathered namesake of fable, he was springing up with renewed youth and freshness, was it not well?

In truth, though he had not seen fit to confide this fact to Mrs. Dubbs, Deacon Phœnix had slighted the minister deliberately and with malice aforethought. Nor was it of the conference he was thinking that fragrant June morning as he whirled away, tucking the lap-robe well about his glossy new broadcloth. For once in his hitherto-blameless life he was essaying to hide secular underneath the spiritual. He did not mean to go straight to meeting; it was his wily intention to make a wide circuit, and call on Miss Olive Wayne in the town of Chester. He had a question to ask her, and did not want the parson with him; he hoped he might want him later.

Pretty, cheerful Olive! How fond he had been of her, years ago, when she attended his school! If he had not then been in love with Lucinda, he was sure he should have fallen in love with her, mere child though she was. He had never lost sight of her, and he thanked Providence that he had been enabled by money and influence to help her family over some hard places. Please God, the dear girl should henceforth have an easier life. Girl! Why, little Olive must be fifty! The good deacon laughed at the amusing recollection. Well, she would always seem young to him. And as for himself, at sixty odd he was a hale man yet; he could jump a five-rail fence as well as ever he could—give him time. His thoughts continuously reverted to Olive, so patiently devoted to her invalid father. She should bring the old gentleman to his house if she wished, or he would provide for his maintenance at her brother Reuben's. He was inclined to consider that the better plan. The money would be an object to Reuben.

In these cogitations the morning passed, and noon found Deacon Phœnix at the little hotel in Chester. Impatient of delay, after a hasty dinner he set out almost immediately for the Wayne homestead. Arrived at the gate, he spied Miss Olive at the window, and alighted with a youthful agility not altogether prudent in a man who had twinges of sciatica. And yet—strange inconsistency of human nature!—he dallied at the hitching-post, and afterward, with his hand on the very knocker, he paused to scan the distant horizon, as though he had come mainly for a view of the mountains. Miss Olive opened the door, her cheeks flushing like late October peaches. She would not have been a woman had she not divined the deacon's tender mission, proclaimed by every detail of his immaculate toilette, by the grasp of his hand, by his nervous, expectant air. And, moreover, Miss Olive was an attractive woman, not unversed in lovers' ways.

"Happy to see you, Mr. Phœnix. Walk in," said she, hurriedly, ushering him into the sitting-room, where her aged father dozed in his armchair.

"Who is it, Olive?" said the old gentleman, waking with a bewildered stare.

"Mr. Phœnix, father. You remember Mr. Phœnix, I'm sure."

"I don't know as I do," said he, querulously, fumbling with the guest's outstretched hand. "What's he come for, Olive?"

The deacon looked as if he was suddenly feeling the hot weather; Miss Olive was positively feverish, but she deftly evaded the troublesome question by diverting her father's attention. His peppermint tea was ready—would he not drink it? As she hovered about the invalid, straightening his footstool, arranging his pillows, studying the cup while he drank, Mr. Phœnix regarded her admiringly. How young she seemed still! Not a gray thread in her golden hair; scarcely a wrinkle in her face. That was because of her excellent disposition. He waited till she had soothed the old man into slumber, then in a direct, manly way introduced the subject that lay next his heart.

Miss Olive interrupted him by an eloquent glance toward her father.

"He is very childish and dependent. He cannot do without me."

"Let me help you care for him, Olive; my house is large, my means are ample."

"I couldn't, Mr. Phœnix—it is like your generosity to propose such a thing; but I couldn't have him a burden upon you."

"Why, bless your soul, Olive, do you suppose I should consider a friend of yours a burden?"

"You don't know how trying poor father would be to anybody but his own daughter, and I think he is likely to live to a great age, as grandfather did."

"For that very reason, then"—

"Besides, it would make him wretched to take him from the old homestead."

"But, Olive"—

"So you see I'm engaged, Mr. Phœnix," said Miss Olive, playfully, while she whisked away a tear. "I'm engaged. You must marry some lady who isn't. And I hope you'll be as happy as you deserve to be," she added, with a little tremor, springing up to adjust the curtain.

In vain he tried to bend her to his wishes; she remained outwardly as firm as the hearthstone at her feet, till at length he arrived at the unwelcome conviction that she had no liking for him, or she would have listened to his pleadings. She had interposed the old gentleman merely as a sort of cushion to soften the blow of her rejection.

If he took a smiling leave, it was because pride tugged at his facial muscles, for, to tell the truth, he had never been more disappointed and chagrined in his life. Of what avail the stylish equipage upon which he had once plumed himself! Was it not bearing him on to the tomb? And why should he wish to prolong this earthly pilgrimage? What further attractions had life for him, a lonely old man nearing seventy?

Hardly conscious of the reins, he had driven some miles at an unsanctified pace, when he almost ran over Mr. Torrey, brother of the deceased Lucinda, who was walking behind his carriage up a long ascent.

"Going to conference?" asked that gentleman, after an exchange of greetings. "Didn't you come a roundabout way?"

"I'm inclined to think I did," assented the deacon, with a prodigious show of candor. "A roundabout way and a hard way. Is your wife with you?"

"Yes; and the widow Vance. I have to foot it up hill, you see. Horse stepped on a rolling stone back a piece and lamed himself."

"Your load is too heavy; let Sister Torrey ride with me."

But Sister Torrey being nervous, like Lucinda before her, and mortally afraid of the deacon's spirited steed, it was in the end Mrs. Vance who nestled into the vacant seat. She was a gushing young widow whose mitigated grief manifest itself in certain coquettish bows of pale lavender. She protested that she felt already acquainted with Mr. Phœnix through her late husband, to whom he had been so kind. She would never cease to be grateful for the many favors he had conferred upon dear Charles, etc.

In the morning the worthy deacon would have smiled inwardly at this effusive panegyric. This afternoon he hugged it like a poultice to his aching heart. It soothed his wounded self-love, and inclined him toward his fair eulogist, to whom he recounted pleasant anecdotes of her husband's boyhood. Indeed, he made himself so agreeable that she was rather sorry to reach Churchville, where the whole party were cordially welcomed at the house of Mr. Zenas Torrey.

A proud man was Mr. Phœnix. He would not for the world have had his recent disappointment suspected by his wife's relatives, and during those three days of conference he carried himself with a resolute cheerfulness that sometimes—out of meeting, of course—verged upon friskiness. Mrs. Vance told Mrs. Zenas Torrey that he was "just splendid," which compliment Mrs. Torrey repeated to him with a significant smile, hinting that if he thought of marrying again, he need not search far for a wife. He looked confused, and hotly disclaimed any matrimonial intention. As to the young widow, was he not double her age? Would June join hands with December?

Alas! what an insignificant trifle can turn the scale of human destiny! But for a horse's right forefoot Deacon Phœnix might have returned to his home on the morrow as he had left it—a free man. It was the lame horse that kicked the beam and decided his fate. On Friday morning that meddling quadruped having been found lamer than ever, the deacon could do no less than offer to escort Mrs. Vance home. She could do no less than offer to accept the offer gladly. By some mysterious law of sequences, this led to a second offer and a second acceptance, and almost before he knew it Deacon Phœnix had pledged himself to escort the widow for life. When, after gallantly depositing his promised bride at her own door, he was alone with his thoughts, he felt a little surprised at his own precipitancy; but he told himself over and over again what a fortunate man he was—how happy he ought to be. Contrary to his usual custom, he had acted from impulse, and the result was highly satisfactory. "Highly satisfactory," he repeated to himself, as he passed the entrance to the cross-road which led to Miss Olive's. Somehow his reflections were less cheerful after that. Perhaps the chilly rain-storm just setting in depressed him, or perhaps it was the empty hearse that he met face to face—for the best of us have our superstitions. Certain it is that, as he alighted from his buggy that evening, with weariness of limb and limpness of linen, his countenance led Mrs. Dubbs to fear the meetings had not been profitable.

Next morning, thanks to the ungracious weather, he was aroused by sciatic tortures. To an elderly gentleman, newly-betrothed to a blooming lady greatly his junior, such an awakening was peculiarly trying. He thought ruefully of the early visit he had promised Mrs. Vance. Should the pains increase, he must defer it indefinitely, or limp into her presence on crutches—an alternative too suggestive of advancing age. Flattered as he was by the widow's acceptance, he could not deny that it placed him in a position in some respects irksome. It admonished him that he had no further right to infirmities; that henceforth it was his bounden duty to be as young as he could. The reflection wearied him; the clutching pain wearied him. Mrs. Dubbs afterward said she had never seen him so nearly out of sorts as on that evening when she took in his mail. Among the letters was one that caught his eye at once:

"DEAR FRIEND" (it ran)—"My poor tired father is at rest. He was seized with paralysis the morning after you left us, and passed away painlessly in a few hours. How little I anticipated this event when we talked together! My hands were full then; now they are very empty. My work here is done. If you still believe I could make happy the kind friend who has always been our benefactor, I should be glad to see you. Yours, sincerely,

OLIVE WAYNE."

Mr. Phœnix read this missive, reread it, shut it into the book of Job safe from prying Mrs. Dubbs, and drummed uneasily on the closed Bible. What a predicament! Must he thrust back upon Olive this gift for which he had so lately sued? Must he thus humble her? He writhed at the thought. Must he thus humble himself? Bitterer than all, must he relinquish this tried friend of a lifetime? Having reached life's autumn, must he reject life's mature and appropriate fruits for the rhubarb and greens of spring-time? Alas! yes; he must fulfill his engagement, for was he not an "honorable man?" He would write at once to Olive a candid statement of the case.

But while he idled at his desk on the morrow Mr. Torrey came to ask the loan of a horse till his own should be in running order, and the deacon laid down his pen with a sigh of relief.

Feeling that he ought to tell his brother-in-law of his contemplated marriage, at dinner he led the conversation back to the conference and Mrs. Vance.

"By-the-way, I met the widow this morning riding with John Vance," remarked Mr. Torrey, casually. "You remember him—the brother next to Charles? He's just come from California, with his pockets full."

"Ah?"

"Yes. Shouldn't wonder if he took the widow. Some say they're engaged already."

Of course the deacon knew better than that, nevertheless he delayed his tender confession. And he did not write the letter. Time enough for that after he had paid Mrs. Vance the promised visit. The latter lady had certainly the first claim upon his attentions.

Unfortunately several days of tormenting pain ensued, during which the deacon's patience was put to a pretty severe test; but he was at last able to seek the object of his hasty choice. He found her in her dooryard, playing croquet with a tall, well-dressed gentleman.

"So happy to see you, Deacon Phœnix!" cried she, with voluble embarrassment, "and so glad to introduce Mr. Vance, dear Charlie's brother. *Do* come in."

"I hope my tardy coming does not seem discourteous, Mrs. Vance," said he, in affable formality, while the stranger hastened to a suddenly-recalled engagement. "I have not"—

"No—oh no," broke in the widow, nervously.

"I have not been well. Otherwise, under our present interesting relations"—

"Oh, Mr. Phœnix!" interrupted she, throwing herself upon a cricket at his feet. "Do you know, I am *so* afraid I am not the one to make you happy? And my friends say the discrepancy in our ages is too great. *Ought* I to marry against their wishes?"

"You must decide that question, dear madam," responded the deacon, with suppressed eagerness. The finger of Providence was in this. He held his breath to make sure which way it pointed.

"Then if you don't mind *very* much, Deacon Phœnix, perhaps it *would* be better for us to part as friends. Oh, dear! I hope you'll forgive me if I've done anything wrong."

The deacon hardly heard the closing sentence for the glad beating of his heart. "My dear child, you have done quite right; I do not reproach you," said he, with a smile of infinite benevolence. "It is natural that youth should choose to wed with youth."

"And that age should wed with age," he added, mentally, as, with an adieu almost paternal, he drove away in the direction of Miss Olive's.

He and Miss Wayne were married the following October, but Mr. and Mrs. Vance waited till Christmas.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Why She Wept.

Old Nancy had been telling Bijah that she'd give the court as good "sass" as he sent, and that he might give her six months and be hanged to him. She walked out with an ugly look in her eye and her teeth shut, and was impatient for the affray to begin.

"Years and years ago," began his honor, talking as if to himself, "I used to pass a white house on Second street. It was so white and clean, and its green blinds contrasted so prettily, that I used to stand on the walk and wonder if the inmates were not the happiest people in Detroit. They were happy. They had plenty. They had children who played games on the green grass, and the birds sang all day long in the arbors."

Old Nancy looked around uneasily as he waited a moment.

"As the years went by the white house turned brown with neglect. The birds went away. The children died or grew up ragged and uncivil. I well remember the day the husband and father put a pistol to his head and ended his shame and life together. The wife was drunk when the body was brought home by the crowd."

A low moan of pain escaped the old woman's lips.

"It was her love for drink that killed that man—that buried the children—that sent the birds away—that passed the place into strangers' hands," whispered the court. "Is the woman dead?"

Old Nancy groaned as her tears fell.

"No; she lives. She has no home, no friends, no one to love her. There must be times when she looks back to plenty, peace and happiness, and has such a heartache as few women know of. There must be times when she remembers the graves she once wept over, and children's voices must sometimes remind her of the tones of those laid to rest long years ago. I would not be in her place for all the wealth in the world."

"Oh, sir! Don't talk to me—don't call it up!" she moaned as she wrung her hands.

"You may go," he quietly said; "you have not long to live. There are those here who can remember when you had silks instead of rags—when you rode in your carriage instead of wandering through alleys and lying in the gutter. Some morning you will be found dead. That will be the last act in a drama so full of woe and misery and wretchedness that it will be a relief to know that you are dead."

White as a ghost, trembling in every limb and weeping like a child, she passed out.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Zulu Skill and Courage.

For courage and other warlike qualities the Zulus may be fairly called the Afghans of Africa, and many of their recorded exploits would do credit to any trained soldier. Some few years ago a Zulu hunter, hearing a young British officer speak somewhat lightly of native prowess, offered to give him a specimen of it by killing single-handed a huge lion which infested the neighborhood. The challenge was accepted, and the brave fellow at once set forth upon his dangerous errand, the officer and several of his comrades following at a distance. Having drawn the beast from his lair, the hunter wounded him with a well-flung spear and instantly fell flat on the ground beneath his huge shield of rhinoceros hide, which covered his whole body like the lid of a dish. The lion having vainly expanded his fury upon it, at length drew back a few paces, it, at length drew back a few paces, and, with a tremendous bound, was about to spring upon his antagonist, when the latter, suddenly rising, transfixed him with a single thrust of his broad assegai. The lion fell dead, and the hunter, wiping his weapon, quietly walked back to his companions.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Salt for Trees and Vegetables.

"J. D." writes from Kankakee, Ill., to the Chicago *Times*:

I will give you a sketch of my experience with the use of salt in the orchard and garden. Young fruit trees can be made to grow and do well in places where old trees have died, by sowing a pint of salt on the earth where they are to stand. After trees are set I continue to sow a pint of salt around each every year. I set twenty-five trees in sandy soil for each one of seven years, and only succeeded in getting one to live, and that only produced twigs a few inches long in nine years.

Last spring I sowed a pint of salt round it, and limbs grew from three to three and a-half feet long. In the spring of 1877 I set out twenty-five trees, putting a pint of salt in the dirt used for filling, and then sowed a pint more on the surface after each tree was set. All grew as if they had never been taken from the nursery. Last spring I set thirty more, treating them in the same way, and they have grown very finely. The salt keeps away insects that injure the roots and renders the soil more capable of sustaining plant growth.

In 1877 my wife had a flower garden forty feet square. It was necessary to water it nearly every day, and still the plants and flowers were very inferior in all respects. In 1878 I put half a barrel of brine and half a bushel of salt on the ground and turned them under. The consequence was that the plants were of extraordinary large size and the flowers of great beauty. It was not necessary to water the garden, which was greatly admired by all who saw it. The flowers were so large that they appeared to be of different varieties from those grown on land that was not salted.

I had some potatoes growing from seed that wilted down as soon as the weather became very hot. I applied salt to the surface of the soil till it was white. The vines soon took a vigorous start, grew to the length of three feet, blossomed and produced tubers from the size of hen's eggs to that of goose eggs. My soil is chiefly sand, but I believe the salt is highly beneficial to clay as to common prairie land.

Recipes.

COOKIES.—One cup of white sugar; two-thirds cup of butter; two eggs; one-half teaspoonful of saleratus; mix with flour enough to roll and cut nicely.

CINNAMON MUFFINS.—One cup of sour milk; half cup of sugar; one egg; one tablespoonful of cinnamon; one tablespoonful of soda, dissolved in a little hot water.

SPONGE CAKE.—Four large eggs, two cups of flour, two cups of sugar, even full; beat the two parts of the eggs separate, the whites to a froth; then beat them together, stir in the flour, and, without delay, put it into the oven.

CARROT PUDDING.—One pound grated carrots, three-fourths pound chopped suet, half pound each raisins and currants, four tablespoons sugar, eight tablespoons flour, and spices to suit the taste. Boil four hours, place in the oven for twenty minutes.

MEAT PIE.—Take cold roast beef, or indeed roast meat of any kind, slice it thin, cut rather small, and lay it with gravy sufficiently salted and peppered, in a meat-pie dish. Over the meat pour a couple of sliced tomatoes and a thick layer of mashed potatoes. Bake slowly, and you have a fine meat pie.

BOILED SUET PUDDING.—Into a quart of boiling milk stir gradually as much sweet corn meal as will make a thick batter; add a teacup of beef suet, chopped fine, and a teaspoon of salt; tie it loosely in a bag and boil two hours. Quarter of a pound of raisins may be added to the batter. Serve with syrup.

APPLES, BOSTON STYLE.—Peel, core and slice about five nice cooking apples; sprinkle the slices with a spoonful of flour, one of grated bread, and a little sugar; have some lard quite hot in a small stew-pan, put the slices of apple in it, and fry to a light yellow. When all are done, take a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a good spoonful of grated bread, a spoonful of sugar, and a teacupful of milk; put into the pan, and when they boil up throw in the apple slices. Hold the whole over the fire for two minutes, when it will be ready to serve.

In the Orchard.

It is a good deal of work to pick off the buds of young fruit on apple trees, to change the "bearing year," but a correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* tells of a way that is both easy and has proved effectual with him. He went to work with a long pole or fishing rod, and gave his trees a severe beating on one side, knocking off all the apples on that side when the fruit was of the size of hickory nuts, with many of the small twigs. The result was that for many years after those trees bore a full crop of apples on one side one year, and the following year on the other side, taking it in regular rotation, and he had plenty of fruit every year.

It is a common opinion with fruit-growers that picking off all the blossoms or very young fruit will change the year of bearing, and this result has been frequently obtained. How long this will continue has not been proved. We have seen no satisfactory reason given why the trees generally all through the country bear heavily alike in one year and sparsely the next, instead of the trees alternating irregularly, or promiscuously intermixed. An orchardist who has a fine and profitable orchard which bears most heavily during the scant year, informs us that it is a renovated orchard, and that the manuring and other care which it had for renewing its bearing, was given in a year to cause rebearing in the off seasons.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Arrie.

The great egg bird of the North sea is the arrie, while its southern cousin supplies the people of San Francisco with a liberal number of its gayly colored eggs taken from the Farallons; indeed, the arrie is the only sea-bird of real economic value to man throughout our whole northwest and north. It is probably safe to say that the numbers of these birds which assemble at St. George are vastly greater than elsewhere on the globe. As a faint but truthful statement of the existing fact, the following may be said:

When the females begin to squat continuously over their eggs, along by the end of June and the first of July, the males regularly relieve them, taking turns in keeping the eggs warm. Thus they feed alternately, going out to sea for that purpose. This constant going out and coming in during the day gives rise, at regular hours in the morning and evening, to a dark girdle of these birds flying just above the water, around and around the island, in an endless chain more than a quarter of a mile broad and thirty miles in length! This great belt of flying arries represents just one-half of the number of these birds breeding on the cliffs, for only those off, orare in the circling column that are carries relieved by their mates for the day from the duty of incubation.—*Harper's Magazine.*

One who knows says you may talk of your water cures, your movement cures, and your blue-glass cures, but there is nothing like the sinecure, after all.

THE REMORSELESS BARBER.

A Tale of Loss and Agony with Several Cuts.

The wild ungovernable passion a barber has for trimming your hair! I was in Boston, thinking about a lecture I was expected to deliver in the evening, and so badly scared that I couldn't remember the subject nor what it was about, I went into a Tremont street "Institute of Facial Manipulation and Tonsorial Decoration," and inquired for the professor who occupied the chair of mediæval shaving and nineteen century shampoo. One of the junior members of the faculty, who was brushing an undergraduate's coat, pointed me to a chair, and I climbed in. When the performance was about concluded, the barber said to me:

"Have your hair trimmed, sir?"

"I believe not."

"Needs it very badly, sir; looks very ragged."

I never argue with a barber. I said: "All right, trim it a little, but don't make it any shorter."

Immediately he trimmed all the curl out of it, and my hair naturally, you know, has a very graceful curl to it. I never discovered this myself until a few months ago, and then I was very much surprised. I discovered it by looking at my lithograph.

Well, anyhow, he trimmed it.

Two days afterward I was at Bath, Maine. Again I was shaved, and again the barber implored me to let him trim my hair. When I answered him that it had been trimmed only two days before, he spitefully asked where it was done. I told him, and he gave expression to a burst of sarcastic laughter.

"Well, well, well," he said at last, "so you let them trim your hair in Boston. Well, well. Now you look like a man who has been around the world enough to know better than that."

Then he affected to examine a lock or two very particularly, and sighed heavily.

"Dear, dear," he said, "I don't know, really, as I could do anything with that hair or not; it's too bad."

Well his manner frightened me, and I told him to go on and trim it, but please not to make it any shorter.

"No," he said, "oh, no, it wasn't necessary to cut it any shorter; it was really too short now, but it did need trimming."

So he "trimmed" it, and when I faced the Rockland audience that night I looked like a prize-fighter.

In four days from that time I was sitting in the chair of a barber down in New York State. He shaved me in graceful silence, and then thoughtfully ran his fingers over my lonely hair.

"Trim this hair a little, sir?" he said.

"Straighten it about the edges?"

I meekly told him I had it trimmed twice during the preceding week, and I was afraid it was getting too short for winter wear.

"Yes," he said, "he didn't know but what it was pretty short, but you didn't need to cut it any shorter to trim it. It was in very bad, ragged shape at the ends."

I remained silent and obstinate, and he asked me where I had it trimmed last. I told him, and he burst into a shout of laughter that made the windows rattle.

"What's the matter, Jim?" inquired an assistant partner down the room, holding his patient in the chair by the nose.

Jim stifled his laughter and replied:

"This gentleman had his hair trimmed down in Maine."

There was a general burst of merriment all over the shop, and the apprentice laid down the brush he was washing and came over to look at the Maine cut, that he might never forget it. I surrendered. "Trim it a little, then," I groaned, "but, in the name of humanity don't cut it any shorter."

"No," the barber said, "he wouldn't make it a hair's breadth shorter."

When I left that shop, if it hadn't been for my ears, my hat would have fallen down clear on my shoulders. When I reached the hotel, everybody stared, and a couple of men got up and read a handbill on the wall, descriptive of a convict who had recently escaped from Sing Sing, and looked from the bill to myself very intently. That night several of the audience drew revolvers as I came on on the platform.

Well, I got along to Corry, Pa., and rushed in for a shave and got it, in one time and two motions.

"Hair trimmed, sir?" the barber said.

I supposed he was speaking sarcastically, and so I laughed, but very feebly, for I was getting to be a little sensitive on the subject of my hair, or rather my late hair. But he repeated his question, and said that it needed trimming very badly. I told him that was what ailed it, it had been trimmed to death; and I gave his trees a severe beating on one side, knocking off all the apples on that side when the fruit was of the size of hickory nuts, with many of the small twigs. The result was that for many years after those trees bore a full crop of apples on one side one year, and the following year on the other side, taking it in regular rotation, and he had plenty of fruit every year.

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The Cow.

At a sale of farming stock in Gloucestershire, England, the auctioneer gave the following extemporaneous description of a cow:

Long in her sides, bright in her eyes,
Short in her legs, thin in her thighs,
Big in her ribs, wide in her arms,
Full in her bosom, small in her shins,
Long in her face, fine in her tail,
And never deficient in filling her pail.

A Jackson (Miss.) paper says that there is no estimating the pecuniary loss the South has sustained by the destruction of stock, especially working animals, horses, mules and oxen, since the war, and it urges the necessity of providing the severest penalty for cruelty to dumb brutes, and the rigid inquisition by grand juries into offenses of this kind, with a view to the punishment of the offenders.

TIMELY TOPICS.

There was such a hydrophobia excitement in Clarke county, Ind., that in many localities every dog has been killed. In one township nearly two hundred were slain.

The latest dodge of the Western sharpers is to sell farmers a new kind of oats at $10 a bushel, and contracting to take all the farmer raises next year at $7.50 a bushel. They get a farmer's note, sell it, and skip out.

Two miners, of Humboldt Wells, Nev., being drunk and jovial, went to the cabin of a wood-chopper to have some fun with him. He was a silly fellow, and the common butt of the neighborhood, but on this occasion he refused to be fooled with. The drunkards resented his lack of complaisancy, and tried to scare him with their revolvers. Then he cut them down with an axe, killing both.

The forthcoming annual meeting of the English Royal Agricultural society, to be held in London in July next, is to take the form of an international agricultural exhibition. The prize list, so far as it has been made up at present, is on an exceedingly liberal scale. The Western dairymen have announced that they would take part in the exhibition, and other American agricultural interests will probably be represented.

On the numerous bookstands which line the narrow, crowded thoroughfares of Canton, China, the most conspicuous, even among old classical books, is a work wrapped in a bright yellow paper cover and entitled "The Vulgar Tongue of the Red-Haired Barbarians." It was printed in the beginning of this century, and every aspiring boy or future coolie makes it a rule to invest his half dozen "cash" in the purchase of the work, in order to learn the red-haired tongue, or the English language on a "pidgin" scale.

Mrs. McCloskey and Mrs. Brock, inmates of the Home of the Aged, in New York city, died within a few hours of each other. The former was 110 years old, the latter 102. A few weeks previous to their deaths two other inmates died, one at 107 and the other at 102 years of age. These cases of longevity are significant as indicating that the people of to-day have as good a chance of becoming centenarians as those of former times, when the world was supposed to jog along easily and not go at the "high-pressure" speed prevailing nowadays.

Gleanings from the World's Statistics.

Some interesting statistical points may be gleaned from the pages of the "Statesman's Year Book," for 1879. In population the empire of Russia rises to 86,286,139, of which all but eight millions are in her European possessions. This is some six millions more than is conceded to Russia in Europe by Behm and Wagner's work on "Bevolkerung der Erde," printed a year or two ago. Great Britain, with her dependencies in the East, musters a population of 285,250,000, of which the central nucleus of intelligence and wealth that rules the masses, the United Kingdom, contains 31,817,108. The German empire has now a population of 42,727,360, of which Prussia contains 25,742,404, while her Gallic foe contains within France proper 36,905,788, and with Algeria and dependencies 43,424,470. China, whose population a recent authority has estimated as low as 125,000,000, is given a population of 425,213,152, the exact figures in this case having a flavor of humor, as no accurate census of China is extant. In the familiar classification of population to the square mile, Belgium keeps her old place at the head, with 469; England and Wales are second with 389, Italy third with 238, and Japan fourth with 209 and a total population of 32,784,897. The dissected Turkey of 1878 has a population of 21,000,000 in both Europe and Asia, of which only 4,275,000 are in Europe; while Greece, now making Europe ring with her complaints, has a population of only 1,457,864, or about 250,000 less than Servia.

The country of greatest fecundity is Servia, with forty-six and six-tenths births to every thousand of population. Austria-Hungary stands second, with 42.8, as corresponding figures, and Germany third, with 40.8. Economical France is lowest on the list, with 26.3. In sanitary qualities Ireland ranks first, with seventeen and eight-tenths deaths each year to each thousand of her people. Bragged Norway is second, with 19.1, and the most unhealthy country is Austria-Hungary, with 33.5 deaths. Discouraged seekers of matrimony should go to Switzerland, where there are twenty-three and two-tenths marriages to every thousand of population each year, and they who would resist connubial enticements will do so most successfully in Ireland, where the parallel figures are 12.1.

In the list of mercantile navies of the world, Great Britain shows a tonnage of 6,399,869, while the United States come second, with a tonnage of 4,538,183. Out of England's tonnage 4,888,560, or 350,377 more than all Uncle Sam's tonnage put together, was engaged exclusively in foreign trade, while figures for the United States are only 1,553,705. Of American steamships engaged in foreign trade the proportion is a trivial fraction, while England has a steam tonnage of 1,627,411 engaged in trade with sister nations.

A Schoolmaster as a Ringmaster.

In Edward Eggleston's paper on "Some Western Schoolmasters," published in *Scribner* ocurs this anecdote of school discipline in Indiana in the old times: To a nervous child the old discipline was, indeed, very terrible. The long beech switches hanging on hooks against the wall haunted me night and day, from the time I entered one of the old schools. And whenever there came an outburst between master and pupils, the thoughtless child often got the beating that should have fallen upon the malicious mischief-maker. As the master was always quick to fly into a passion, the fun-loving boys were always happy to stir him up. It was an exciting sport, like bull-baiting, or like poking sticks through a fence at a cross dog. Sometimes the ferocious master showed an ability on his own part to get some fun out of the conflict, as when on one occasion in a school in Ohio the boys were forbidden to attend a circus. Five or six of them went, in spite of the prohibition. The next morning the schoolmaster called them out in the floor and addressed them:

"So you went to the circus, did you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, the others did not get a chance to see the circus. I want you boys to show them what it looked like, and how the horses galloped around the ring. You will join your hands in a circle about the stove. Now start!"

With that he began whipping them as they trotted around and around the stove. This story is told, I believe, in a little volume of "Sketches," by Erwin House, now long forgotten, like many other good books of Western literature of a generation ago. I think the author was one of the boys who "played horse in the master's circus."

Possession by the Evil One.

A letter from a Roman correspondent recently gave some remarkable details about a craze which has fallen upon some inhabitants of a village in the province of Udine. These wretched people, unless cured by this time, believe themselves to be possessed by the devil. This is no new thing, for as late as 1862 the village of Morzines, in Savoy, was afflicted by what doctors call "demonomania," and the antics of the "possessed" gave much trouble to the French authorities. Savoy had just been annexed to France, and Cardinal Billiet, archbishop of Chambery, wrote dismally to the Duc de Persigny, minister of the interior, explaining that the craze had begun in 1857, and that exorcism had been tried in vain, both on the maniacs individually and on the villagers collectively. M. de Persigny, who had but a slight faith in religious rites as curative agencies, ordered the prefect of the Haute Savoie to cause all the demonomaniacs to be arrested by the *gens-d'armes* and conveyed to lunatic asylums. This summary treatment worked an instantaneous cure. The "possessed" who were lodged in madhouses, with one or two exceptions soon recovered their reason; and the rest of the inhabitants of Morzines took care not to be smitten with the contagion. The craze of "possession" is but one of the many varieties of melancholia. The patient in his morbid vanity believes that the devil has marked him out for a special visitation. To argue with such a person, or to bring incantations to bear against him, is to render him important in his own eyes, and thereby to rouse the very sentiments which have made him mad. Complete isolation, douches of cold water on the head, and, above all, a cool indifference to all that the man says or does, are the surest methods of curing the demonomaniac.

In old times the complaint of "possession" was very frequent. It would smite whole districts after cruel wars in which populations had been reduced to famine and become crazy from sheer misery and want of food. In Russia the ravings of the sect of "Daimonika" are known to have such an effect upon the masses, reduced by misrule to the lowest state of poverty, that when a Daimonik begins to howl in a public place, the police instantly seize upon him or her, and upon all surrounding folk who show symptoms of derangement. This is really the only way of dealing with the complaint; and when we wonder at the ferocity of our forefathers, who used to hang or burn wholesale so-called witches, who were but demonomaniacs, we should make some allowance for the fact that terror had been proved the only method fit to cope with whole populations tainted with the diabolical spirit. In the year 1572 no fewer than five hundred supposed witches were burned at Geneva; but at the time the whole canton was infected, and business had come to a standstill in the town in consequence of lunatics going about and screaming that the end of the world was at hand.

In France trials for witchcraft were abolished under the administration of Colbert, after an affair in Normandy in which six hundred people were implicated, and which resulted in seventeen of them being sentenced to be hanged. The trouble began about a rat, which was alleged to have held diabolical conversations with a little boy aged ten. Louis XIV. quashed the judgment, ordered the little boy to be whipped, and compelled the seventeen dimonomaniacs to seem to have believed that the rat was Satan, to choose between renouncing their folly or being sent to prison. Sixteen of them recanted; only one of them—an old woman—suffered herself to be put in jail, where she died. In England a "witch" was hanged as late as the reign of Charles II., upon a sentence of Sir Matthew Hale, and it was not till 1736 that trials for witchcraft were abolished by act of parliament in that country.—*Harper's Weekly.*

He Thinks Food Should be Eaten Raw.

A German physician has started a new theory with regard to food. He maintains that both the vegetarians and meat-eaters are on the wrong tack. Vegetables are not more wholesome than meat, or meat than vegetables, and nothing is gained by consuming a compound of both. Whatever nutritive qualities they may possess, he says, is destroyed in great measure and often entirely by the process of cooking. All food should be eaten raw. If this practice were adopted, there would be little or no illness among human beings. They would live their apportioned time and simply fade away, like animals in a wild state, from old age. Let those afflicted with gout, rheumatism or indigestion try for a time the effect of a simple uncooked diet, such as oysters and fruit for instance, and they will find all medicines unnecessary, and such a rapid improvement of their health that they will forswear all cooked articles of food at once and forever. Intemperance would also, it is urged, no longer be the curse of civilized communities. The yearning for drink is caused by the unnatural abstraction from what are termed "solids" of the aqueous element they contain—uncooked beef, for example, containing from seventy to eighty per cent., and some vegetables even a larger proportion of water. There would be less thirst, and consequently less desire to drink, if our food were consumed in its natural state, without first being subjected to the action of fire. Clothing, our adviser also thinks, is a mistake, but he admits that the world is not yet far enough advanced in civilization to go about undressed. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to this anti-cooking theory, there cannot be a doubt that in getting rid of the kitchen with all its abuses—including the cook—housekeepers would be spared a vast amount of worry, and probably on this account alone would live to a greater age than at present.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Ring Finger.

Each finger has its distinctive and its individual habits. The third finger, which has less independent motion than either of the others, has the compensating honor of being the ring finger; and Dr. Humphrey believes it owes its honor to its deficiency, and not, as tradition tells, to the belief of the ancients, that it is connected by some particular nerve with the heart, so more readily to convey or receive sympathetic impressions. "It cannot," he says, "be bent or straightened much without being accompanied by one or both of those next to it. This is partly because its exterior tendon is connected by means of a band of fibers with the tendon on either side of it. You may discern these connecting bands working up and down under the skin of the back of the hand when you move the fingers to and fro. The ring finger is therefore always more or less protected by the other fingers; and it owes to this circumstance a comparative immunity from injury, as well, probably, as the privilege of being selected especially to bear the ring in matrimony. The left hand is chosen for a similar reason; a ring placed upon it being less likely to be damaged than it would be upon the right hand.

The iron beams of the new Chicago custom-house have been ruined by rust, and will have to be replaced by the government at a cost of $10,000.

FOR TH

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Mar. 13, 1879.

A Lemont correspondent of the Republican pitches into the members of the legislature for accepting free railroad passes. There are two members that have refused passes.

The President has issued his proclamation calling an extra session of congress on the 18 of March, to pass the needed appropriation bills.

The house in the 44th congress, which was democratic, saved the country some 40 million dollars. The house of the 45th congress which adjourned on 4, was also democratic and laid all the jobs and subsidies upon the shelf.

One of the Washington Sunday papers says:

"The success of the law authorizing the railroad companies to open telegraph lines to the public, and the defeat of the Rosch subsidy's swindle, makes one thank God and take courage. There is life in the old Democracy after all."

The New York Herald says: It is but justice to say of the present Democratic House that, in spite of its theoretical errors on questions of finance, it has been remarkably free from complicity with corrupt jobs, and that it has been sincere, consistent and successful in maintaining sound principels of economy. The House has reason to be proud of its record on this great head of legislative duty.

A hint to the "boys" at Harrisburg: While you are just now making a show of economy by proposing to cut down the pay of governor and other officers, don't forget to include your own salary and cut down your sessions too and go home. Without this your dear constituents will not take much stock in professions of economy.

Economy, like charity, begins at home.

The democrats in Congress insist upon the repeal of the radical laws allowing the president to place soldiers at the polls by which they have heretofore controlled the elections and refuse to pass the appropriation bills until the bayonet laws are wiped out. The democrats are right, and should fight it out if it takes all summer. There has been enough, and too much, of the shoulder strap and Johnny Davenport business.

The following item in regard to a delinquent tax collector in Cambria county, taken from the Freeman, shows how such scamps are cared for in that section of the State: "Mr. Michael Quinn, former tax collector of Conemaugh borough, pleaded guilty at the last session of our county court to the charge of embezzling certain moneys collected by him in his official capacity. On Tuesday of last week at the special term of Court, he was called before Judge Dean and received his sentence, which is a fine of $2,500 and imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of fourteen months."

Ex-Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, and Juniata county, Pa., has decided to make his home in the Territory of Arizona. He will grow up with the Territory and hopes to be returned to the Senate when Arizona becomes a State. Secretary Sherman, it is said, offered Patterson the Governorship of Arizona if he would vote for the confirmation of Collector Merritt, of New York, but the Senator spurned the offer. He anticipates no further trouble from the State officials of South Carolina.

Why should the virtuous John forsake his own South Carolina which histed him to the senate? that is, the negro legislature which he bought up did.

The Harrisburg Patriot calls attention to the fact that a recent opinion was lately rendered that a legal advertisement in a single newspaper of small circulation is not valid under the law.

In view of the indignation expressed by the Republicans at the action of the Democratic House in 1877 and 1879 in defeating appropriation bills it will do no harm to recall the circumstances affecting the extra session of 1856. The Republicans in 1856 controlled the House, the Democrats the Senate. The Kansas strife was then at its highest and hottest, and when the Army bill came up the Republicans, on the motion of Congressman John Sherman, of Ohio inserted a prohibition upon the use of troops in Kansas. The proviso was changed, after the Senate first rejected the restriction, so as to forbid the employment of Federal troops in aid of the enforcement of any enactment of the body claiming to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas until such enactment should have been affirmed and approved by Congress, &c., &c. The struggle between the two Houses lasted from the 28th of July till the time set for adjournment, noon of the 18th of August among the most prominent supporters of the Republican restriction being Senators Seward, Fish and Wade and Congressmen Sherman, Colfax, Morrill of Vermont, and E. B. Washburne. Mr. Pierce at once summoned Congress in extra session on three days' notice, and after a brief session the Republicans yielded. This was when the Republican turkey was hatched which Mr. Foster, of Ohio, declined a couple of days ago to "swallow with all the feathers on."

The Forty-fifth Congress has gone. The Forty-sixth Congress will be here in its place by Presidential proclamation four days from to-day. The late session ended in the deadlock so generally predicted on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and Army Appropriation bills. The Republicans in both houses adhered to the last to their determination to continue the law in force for the employment of Federal soldiers at the polls and to maintain in the statute book the law providing for Government Supervisors of Elections in the face of the fact that the Congress that is coming will have a majority in each house for repealing both. There was no division among the Democrats on this question, as has been represented. Although unanimously opposed to an extra session they were nevertheless as resolute as Mr. Hewitt declared them in his remarks to-day while insisting that the interference of the army with elections should be forever prohibited in a time of profound peace. Speaker Randall stood with his colleagues upon this ground and welcomed an extra session rather than that the Democrats should not triumph.

Bishop Purcell, catholic, of the Cincinnati diocese, has failed with liabilities amounting to 6 million dollars. His creditors are many in the church, and his failure has caused great excitement in and out of the church.

The Maine and Wisconsin legislatures adjourned last week, each after a two month's session. Can the "boys" at Harrisburg find any thing in this worthy of imitation?

That bully 200 set, the Pennsylvania legislature, has now sat about 10 weeks and passed about 5 bills.

There are now 1521 corporations and companies, of all description, except building associations, banks, saving institutions, and foreign insurance companies, in taxation, in this state.

A democratic senate now—what an eye-sore to our republican friends.

Judge Ross, of Norristown, in a case before him the other day decided that horse-racing at fairs or other gatherings in this state are illegal.

"Horse racing, under section 1 of the act of Assembly of 1820, is declared a nuisance. All wagers and bets depending upon such trials of speed, 'so-called,' horse racing in reality, and all executory contracts in relation thereto, are void under section 3 of that act, and the horses entered in such races are forfeited. A purse trotted for is gambling under the laws of Pennsylvania. The winner cannot recover the premium, purse, stakes or prize unless the company chooses to pay him. The horse of each contestant is forfeited, and the whole arrangement is a palpable evasion of the law. But there can be no evasions of the laws against gambling, as it has been well ruled in Wagonseller vs. Smith, 7 Watts, 343."

The contest for speaker, among the democrats, at the approaching extra session of congress, will be between Randall and Blackburn. Both feeling confident.

Two more Church of England clergymen have joined the Church of Rome. Mr. Stanley brother of the late Lady Amberly and the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, both of whom were well known in this country being one. He is a relative of the Dean of Westminister.

The most careful estimates give the democrats a majority of seven over all in the organization of the next house on the 18th of March. If all the democrats were present they would number 148. But two of them may not attend on account of illness. The Republican strength is 130. This leaves 9 for the greenback nationals.

DOINGS AT HARRISBURG.

The appropriations committee at Harrisburg has a bill to appropriate $5000 for an illuminated clock on the dome of the capitol. The state capital does not need any more light, except what might be wanted in the brains of some of the lawmakers, and in view of the paragraph below, an illuminated clock is simply out of place just now:

Over one million five hundred thousand dollars of appropriations made last year still remain unpaid, owing to lack of funds in the treasury.

In the house Mr. Murray read act repealing an act relative to the service of process upon the stockholders for debts of the corporation, or for unpaid installments upon the stock.

The following bill passed the house on 4, yeas 147, nays 23:

An act fixing the salaries of the several state officers of this commonwealth, the nnmber of cleaks to be employed in the several departments and their compensation, and providing for the incidental expenses of said departments.

[This bill makes a general reduction of the salaries of state officials of about 25 per cent. and about 10 per cent. in the number of clerks and employees. The salaries to be paid are as follows: Governor, $7,500; lieutenant governor, $1,500; attorney general, 3,000; deputy secretary of the commonwealth, $1,800; auditor general, $2,000; secretary of internal affairs, $2,500; deputy secretary of internal affairs, $2,000; adjutant general, $2,000; state treasurer, $4,000 superintendent of public instruction, $2,800, state librarian, $1,500; assistant state librarian, $1,000; superintendent public printing, $1,200; the resident clerk is to perform the cuties of superintendent of public grounds for which he shall receive an additional salary of $300 per annum. The salaries of clerks and employees are reduced in like proportion, as are also the amounts for incidental expenses in the various departments.

In the house Mr. Murray introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of members of the state board of agriculture by the state grange, etc.

Also an act to incorporate co-operative societies.

ELOQUENT FIGURES.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad, says the Pittsburg Post, in the magnitude of its statement of receipts and expenditures, reads like the balance sheet of an empire. The gross revenue of the lines east of Pittsburgh last year was in round numbers $31,600,600, and expenses $18,500,000 and on the lines west of Pittsburgh $8,600,000 income, to $7,600,000 expenses, making a total of over forty millions income, and over twenty-six millions expenses, within the control of this one corporation, setting aside the business of six other important railroad companies in the West in which the Pennsylvania is largely interested but which retain their individual organization. It was not until 1850 that the annual revenues of the United States passed the line of forty millions of dollars now attained by this great corporation.

The number of passengers carried on the lines east of Pittsburgh during 1878 was 12,792,305, a decrease of 215,000 from 1877. The importance of the local traffic of the road is shown by the fact that the average distance traveled by each passenger in 1878 was 27 3-10 miles. In connection with the passenger business 972,008 pieces of baggage were handled during the year, and of this amount but one piece was actually lost! This seems to demonstrate the perfection of management and discipline.

The magnitude of the freight business over the passenger traffic is shown by the fact that out of $31,600,000 receipts of the year, on the lines east of Pittsburgh, but $7,255,000 was from passengers, while about twenty-three millions came from the freight traffic. The company, including its own fuel and material, moved 11,627,228 tons of freight in 1878 including 5,007,811 ton of coal. The freight movement showed the encouraging fact of an increase of 11 4-10 per cent. compared with 1877. This certainly marks an improvement in business, and shows we are on the ascending scale. There is hardly any better test than railroad business.

On the New Jersey leased lines, between Philadelphia and New York, the freight and passenger receipts last year were about equal. The first class passenger receipts were $3,513,997 against $5,176,596 on the whole of the main line and branches from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. We presume there is no railroad line in the country that shows the same proportion of passenger receipts as the New Jersey roads.

The gross earnings of the main line (358 miles) from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia in 1878, were $48,850.32 per mile, while the cost of operating was 52 91-100 per cent. of receipts.

The Berks county democrats have declared in favor of Tilden and Hendricks for 1880.

There is prospect for a war between China and Russia. This offers a fine chance for California hoodlums who may wish to kill off pig-tails.

Boyton made a narrow escape on the morning of the 7, just above Gallipolis, a countryman took him for a water animal and fired a musket at him. His cries saved his life.

The Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican paper of the Northwest, says of the Grant movement that "the only States that are howling for Grant are those like Missouri, with its 60,000 Democratic majority, and the only parts of those States that howl are the whiskey crooks."

The members of the new House who are now ill have all announced that they will be present at the opening of Congress and the Oregon man is the only Democrat about whose presence there is any doubt.

LATER—The Oregon man has telegraphed that he is on his way, and will be on hand.

There is a move for forming a new county out of parts of Dauphin, Northumberland and Schuylkill counties, with Lykens (avidently) for the county seat.

Hayes can't be a good Christian else he would not refuse to keep a sin (Ah Sin) out of the country.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS BUT WITHOUT COMPLETING THEIR WORK.

THE LAST HOURS SPENT MOSTLY IN EXCITING POLITICAL DEBATE.

SENATE

A CLOSING POLITICAL DEBATE.

Washington, March 4.—When the Appropriations were discussed, Senator Conkling placed himself on the record. He said they were told unless these provisions were repealed no appropriation bill was to pass at this session, and the next session the majority of the two Houses would virtually take the Government by the throat and refuse to let it breathe unless these provisions were surrendered. He, for one, was ready to meet that issue. They would not be repealed by his vote, be an extra session necessary or not.

Mr. Thurman said no more important question in the time of peace was ever brought before the American Congress, for it involved not merely merit or demerit of the law which the House bill proposed to repeal, but also the rights, privileges and powers of the two branches of Congress and of the President. It was a question which had never been so sharply brought before the American Congress and the American people as it might be now. It was one which, sooner or later, must be decided. We were at the beginning perhaps, of a struggle that might last as long in this country as it did in the mother country, where it went on for two centuries before it was determined. It was not likely to last so long here, but it might last so long that every man in this chamber would rest in his grave before it was completed. It was a question whether the house of representatives had a right to say they would grant supplies only on condition that grievances were redressed. They would say we represent the taxpayers of the Republic, and we only have the right to originate money bills which grant the money of the people. The Senate represents the State: we represent the taxpayers of the Republic, and we claim the right which the English House of Commons established, after a contest, the last two centuries. Now this had been styled revolutionary, but he was not to be frightened from the consideration of these measures by unjust denunciation.

Mr. Thurman then gave a brief resume of the struggle in Europe to make the voice of the people heard, and pointed out that the contest in England was not against monarchy alone, but against the House of Lords, and they established the rule that the House of Lords had no right to amend a money bill, but must accept or reject it in toto.

The Senate, Mr. Thurman said, cannot be the representative of the taxpayers, as was the House. The power of the House to demand conditions on which to grant supplies is more likely to grow than to diminish. No danger is likely to result from it. On the contrary, it was more likely to make the Government acceptable to the people, and the Government of the people, administered for the benefit of the people. With respect to the law in regard to jurors, it was a disgrace to civilization. It made the selection of a fair jury impossible. The House now asked that a mode be adopted by which a fair and non-partisan jury could be procured.

Mr. Blaine said the bill to repeal section 820 of the Revised Statutes passed the Senate on the 30th of December, but for some cause or other could not be passed in the House, and this was the reason assigned for placing it in this bill.

Mr. Garland remarked that, as the section in question was repealed by a Republican Congress, but found its way to its Revised Statutes, placed there by a Republican Reviser, why did not a Republican Congress hasten to repeal the section? Why did not a Republican Congress hasten to repeal it at once.

The discussion being continued, Mr. Matthews said he could not let the occasion pass without giving his solemn protest against the doctrines which had been urged on this floor for the first time, he believed, in the history of the country, with reference to the parallel which had been drawn between the English House of Lords and the Senate and prerogatives of the House of Commons and the House of Representatives. He rapidly traced the history of and growth of English liberty from the time of the Magna Charta, and then pointed out that when our Government came to the foundation of our Constitution, they had before them the whole history of England's struggles for public liberty, and they recorded their interpretation of it in the written document which established the form and system of government in all its parts, representing the will of the people, and yet it was alleged that the House of representatives only represented the whole people. Would representatives of popular rights, after deposing from its pedestal the dignity and independence of the Senate, put in the place of the chief executive officer a king, and have him crowned? He would ask, was the Senate to have no voice, no right to participate in legislation, for that was what was meant, and to be dictated to as inferiors and subordinates? They were equal partners with the House of Representatives in all duties and responsibilities of legislation, and were as well qualified to make up the grievances of the people.

Mr. Hoar said the sentiments uttered by the gentlemen on the other side well warranted the discussion protracted through the night and through the day. It was an attack upon the national life as well as upon the Constitution of the country.

Mr. Thurman made a reply to Messrs. Matthews and Hoar, in the course of which he referred to the election in Hamilton county, Ohio, as showing whether this law so lauded by the other side, was an instrument to the purity of the election or an instrument of fraud and bribery. He agreed that the humblest citizen should be protected, but he did not think any man, rich or poor, should be protected by means of a packed jury. He denied that the House was attempting to coerce the Senate any more than the Senate was trying to coerce the House. There was no inclination to do that on either side.

Hr. Beck, on the Democratic side made a plain and brief statement of the reasons which governed him and those who acted with him. He said that he was one of the conferees on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill when efforts were made to agree on the amendment. The Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Windom) was correct in saying that the House conferees were in favor of retaining that part of the bill to which he alluded, and that the Senate conferees were equally tenacious in maintaining that all that should be struck out. There was no attempt at a division of the question, and no prospect of arriving at a conclusion. The condition of things seemed to be this, viz.: The House conferees insisted that armed soldiers should not be at the polls at the time of elections, and that there should be no interference where the rights of men were involved, and that States should be free to conduct their elections without judicial interposition. The determination seemed to be that unless these rights were respected they would refuse to make appropriations to carry on the Government, and if the demand of the majority of the Senate were insisted on, they seemed further to agree that if there should be an extra session—which would be much regretted—the committees of both Houses would be organized at once and separate bills framed in a day. The two Houses would then ask the President to agree with them to repeal the law allowing soldiers to go to the polls under the pretext of keeping peace, and to repeal the laws relating to juries, so that persons brought before the courts may have a fair trial, and another bill providing that the United States Government shall not interfere with affairs pertaining to States. When these three bills shall have been signed by the President, then Congress will pass every appropriation bill, as now, without attempting any further action. If the President should veto the bills thus presented no money would be supplied.

The closing hours of the session in the House were not unlike those in the Senate, as the same features of legislation were for the most part under consideration. In the early hours of the morning Mr. Hewitt reported the disagreement on the Legislative bill and put the situation in a nutshell when he inquired, "Will we be justified in conceding the principle that, in a time of profound peace, soldiers should be ordered by the Executive to the polls?" A unanimous burst of applause was his answer from the Democratic side. Mr. Foster, of Ohio, answered for the Republicans. He had been a conferee on both bills and said the Republican side would agree to the proposition embraced in the Army bill and would also agree to the jury clause in the legislative bill if the Democrats would recede from the supervisors and marshals clause.

Advices from Switzerland, Germany and Austria indicate that emigration from these countries to the United States during the coming spring and summer will be unusually large, and that the emigrants will be composed of a class of people having considerable amounts of capital at their disposal. In Germany, although the government has sedulously prohibited the publication of information respecting emigration, and has arbitrarily interfered with the work of emigration agents, no little progress has been made in the matter of forming Emigration Associations. The bulk of the emigrants from Germany, Switzerland and Austria will go as colonists, each group being under the management of a Director. Some of the associations have everything arranged for their settlement in the United States. The land which they are to occupy has already been selected, and preparations for its immediate cultivation and the erection of the necessary buildings upon it are either completed or in process of completion.

—Wheat made a fall of 5 cents in Chicago on 7, this was brought about by the following sharp trick:

New York, March 7—Mr. James R Keene, the well known grain operator, stated to-night at the hotel Brunswick where he is stopping, to a reporter of the associated press that his name was forged last night (Thursday) to a half rate telegraphic message to J. K. Fisher & Co grain brokers of Chicago, directing them to sell 2,000,000 bushels of wheat on Mr. Keene's account. This caused the decline in wheat in Chicago to day from 96 to 93 cents per bushel at the morning and after noon boards. Mr Keene knew nothing of the transaction until this evening and he repudiates the entire sale, which will compel the repurchase by Fisher & Co, of the amount sold on his account to day. Mr. Keene says he had no intention of making any sales of grain at present, and certainly not at 93 cents per bushel. The message was sent through the Atlantic Pacific company, and Mr. Keene states was evidently the work of an agent in New York of a conspiracy formed in Chicage by parties who were largely short on provisions and who hoped by breaking the wheat market to cover their sale and buy largely. Long steps have been taken to discover the sender of the telegram. Mr. Keen says suspicions are strong against what is known as the provision clique of Chicago. A large reward will be immediately offered by Mr. Keen for the discovery of the forger and his association. The original copy of the dispatch is now in Mr. Keen's possession.

The constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, so far as it applies to the issue of Government notes in times of peace having the quality of a legal tender for private debts, is about to be brought to a test in the courts, and, of course finally in the Supreme Court, by an agreement between Mr. S. B. Chittenden, member of Congress for the Brooklyn (N. Y.) district, and Gen. Benjamin F Butler, each agreeing to bear costs and other expenses on his side of carrying a case through the law courts and up to and through the Supreme Court. The correspondence on the subject between Mr. Chittenden and Gen. Butler forms an agreement to find a real case in which a debtor shall have offered to his creditor, a citizen of a different State, payment of a debt in greenbacks of date since August, 1866, which is the officially declared date of the close of the war. The creditor refuses payment and brings suit, and thereupon Mr Chittenden binds himself to bear the expenses of the creditor, and Gen. Butler, on his side, agrees to defend and defray the costs of the debtor, he asserting the right of the Government to issue legal-tender paper money at all times. Gen. Butler means to argue the case himself. Senator Edmunds of Vermont and Mr William Allen Butler of Yew York will manage for Mr. Chittenden.

BUTLER'S REPORT.

Washington, March 4.—General Butler says in his report upon the Potter investigation: "I have chosen to examine only the political and party action of both parties, their leaders and their manipulators of election in the State of Louisiana where it would seem every form of wrong, misconduct and outrage possible to be done in an election is alleged to have been committed on one side or the other."

The General concludes that in 1876 there was no full and free election by the whole body of electors of the State of Louisiana, and that the electoral vote of that State ought not therefore to have been counted in favor of either candidate for the Presidency. That if any legal election was held in Louisiana, then the majority of the votes actually cast in the State were for the Tilden electors and for Governor Nichols; that in case the vote of the State is counted at all, the votes of "bulldozed parishes" as they were called were within the fair and just exercise of jurisdiction of the Returning Board to be rejected in the proper exercise of their judgment with the exception of some few polling precincts not material to the result. That in parts of the State other than said "bulldozed parishes" where a full campaign was made by both political parties, the majority of votes were cast for Packard for Governor and a portion of the Tilden electors, leaving two or more Hayes electors elected; that such a count and return would have given full expression to the will of the people in such parts of the State as were not affected by coercion and violence in favor of Packard and against two or more of the Hayes electors, which would have given the Presidency to Tilden, as would have been the case, if the whole vote of the State had been rejected by both Houses. The declaration by both Houses of Congress that under the circumstances the State of Louisiana should not be counted for either candidate would have been the best possible result to the country because it would have taught a lesson to the overzealous partisan that elections cannot be carried either by force and intimidation at the polls or by fraud in returns so as to avail the successful candidate, and if so carried by either, the votes would be rejected by the final counting tribunal. On the contrary, under the rulings of the Electoral Commission if they are accepted as the governing law every encouragement is given to reckless strenuous partisans to carry their States either by force or by fraud. That the Electoral Commission, as constituted, has afforded no practical solution of constitutional difficulties attending the count of electoral votes in disputed States, and that an exigency again arising like that of 1876 will surely lead to revolution. That the appointment of the Electoral Commission was wholly beyond and outside of the Constitution, and its determination ought to have no legal force or effect. That the appointing of a Judge of the Supreme Court upon such political formation had done great harm to the cause of justice by impairing the reverence that the people have always justly had for the integrity of the decision of that Court of causes between party and party, and in undermining popular estimate of the stern impartiality of the Court, that in all questions it will do equal and exact justice under the law to every citizen, and in view of its ill success the experiment ourht never to be tried again.

RAILROAD LAW.

The trial of what is known as the Fortney case, before Judge Pearson, brought out the important requirements of the law in connection with railroads, alike in operating the vast concerns by the companies owning them and in coming in contact with them by the people. What was known as the Fortney case, was thus tried. Mr. Fortney had been an employee of the road, and was killed, while he was preceding to his work, for which his widow claimed a large sum. The great point at issue on both sides was to put the blame the prosecutor on the defendant and the defendant on the prosecutor. And just here a singular point of law operates. If both parties prove these allegations, a prosecutor fails in his suit; that is, if the prosecutor succeeds in showing that a railroad company was deficient in all the requirements of the law, when an accident happens in which human life and limb is lost, and it is also shown that the party injured or killed had not exercised the requirement in such cases, had not stopped, looked and listened before crossing a track, at a regular place, then no damages can be recovered. This the Supreme Court has affirmed and re affirmed, so that he responsibility is after all on the public, traveling public highways in such cases. This is the law with which jurors have no discretionary power. Where it can be shown that this inflexible rule has been violated, that a man driving or riding a horse, recklessly attempts to pass a track when a train is approaching, the inference is that when he is injured, he did not stop, look and listen, and therefore is not entitled to damages. And at seasons of the year when trains are running behind their schedule time, by reason of the unavoidable interferences and obstructions of the weather, parties who are accustomed to traveling the road must exercise the more caution, and take the natural risks incident to the dangers of the season. These are important points in law, which the public ought to understand, and which people operating along railroad tracks must study. Another important point brought out in the Fortney case is, that in suing for damages, a prosecutor can only have a verdict for the actual pecuniary loss suffered. Thus, if a wife and children bring suit for the killing of a husband and father, no jury has power to assess in their verdict damages to feelings or for sorrow inflicted. They can only give a verdict for what they lost in a share of a father or husband's earnings. If he earned $600 a year, and it took $200 to support himself, they can only receive $400 per year for the period it is fair to suppose he would have lived to earn that much money. In the case of Fortney, the jury, rendered a verdict for $400. Deceased was over 70 years old, so that the jury did not believe that he would have lived more than two years more, at the time he was killed.

But the point which the people ought to understand thoroughly is, that before crossing a railroad track parties must stop, look and listen, and never attempt to cross a track when a train is within hearing or sight. Blood, in such cases, is not equal in producing motion with that of steam, so that the person who thus attempts to run against machinery driven by steam must take the risk. This is railroad law as filed by the ruling of the Supreme Court, and it is common sense.—[Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE BREAKER BURNERS.

Shenandoah, Pa., March 2, 1879.—Schuylkill county is a region of continual excitement. The Knights of Labor now occupy widespread attention. On Thursday last they engaged a lawyer to petition Judge Pershing to use his influence toward compelling Franklin B. Gowen to prove the existence of the McNulty gang, a crowd of coal-breaker burners whom many people believe exist only in his imagination. His Honor advised the District Attorney to comply with the request, and it is believed he will subpœna Mr. Gowen to appear before the Grand Jury as soon as possible. Last evening Captain Linden, superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency of Philadelphia, arrived here, and his presence created considerable excitement. It was said that, at the instance of Mr. Gowen, he was here hunting up evidence that would substantiate the existence of Mr. McNulty and his gang.

This morning Rev. Father O'Rielly, the Catholic priest, astonished his congregation by delivering a terrible tirade against the Knights of Labor. He said they would be held responsible for all crimes committed by the breaker burners. He called "Muff" Lawlor a sacrilegious scoundrel, and advised his congregation to "drum M. C. Leary," a prominent knight, out of town," and in addition "tie a tin can to his coat tail." He then went on to say that Mack, Morgon, Maguire and McNulty, of McNulty gang, were real characters, and that they lived in this neighborhood. McNulty himself was a shoemaker and boarded at the United States Hotel, but has since left the neighborhood. He then requested the male portion of his congregation to meet him in the church this evening, as he intended reading off the names of the Knights of Labor.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP, ETC.

Both Randall and Blackburn, the principal candidates for speaker, have been absent from the city but will be here on Monday and open their respective head quarters at Willard's. The adherents of each are equally confident of the success of their favorite. The Randall count claims seventy-seven votes while that of the Blackburn men reaches eighty-nine. It is clear that somebody is reckoning without the host. There is already a large influx of applicants for office under the expected new deal. There is a rumor that Mr. Bright, of Indiana, a nephew of Jesse D. Bright, who is now a formidable opponent of John G. Thompson for sergeant-at-arms of the house, will be presented by his friends as a candidate for clerk. This is regarded as a movement in the interest of Blackburn for the speakership. It is now thought that the secretaryship of the senate lies between Stenger of Pennsylvania, and Bireh of Tennessee.

MR. HAYES AND THE DEMOCRATS OF CONGRESS.

[Baltimore Sun Special.]

The President has had consultations with the members of his Cabinet and with several leading Republican Senators and Representatives with reference to the proper policy to be pursued concerning the anticipated political legislation of the new Congress. As the result of these consultations it is announced on the authority of a member of the Cabinet, that the President has determined to plant himself inside the strict party lines; that as to everything, except the repeal of the election laws, he will abide by the proposals made by the Republican members of the House, and will interpose no objection to bills to repeal the jurors' test oath, &c., and to exclude troops from the polls. But it is declared that the President will not sign any separate bill which repeals the Federal election laws, and that he will veto any appropriation bill to which such repealing provision may be attached. The President, it is said, has determined to meet the issue squarely and to throw upon the Democrats the responsibility of withholding the appropriations. The two members of the Cabinet who have always been regarded as the most conservative, Secretaries Evarts and Schurz, are understood to be very strongly in favor of this course. If the President pursues this policy one undoubted result will be to lengthen the session of Congress. It is certain that in such action he will meet the hearty approval and receive the warm support of the stalwarts in both the Senate and the House. One Senator of the stalwart sort said to your correspondent today that if Hayes would do this it would make amends for all his past shortcomings and it would give the Republican party the whole North in 1880. Such calculations are, perhaps, more sanguine than the circumstance justify. The two great parties are pretty evenly divided in the North, and, as politics go, such an issue may not, and probably will not, have any influence of consequence in detaching voters from one or the other party. The "starving-out" process is also a very effective method of operations, and the mass of Republican officeholders, with the President himself at their head, whose pay is bound up in the appropriations, may become so hungry that they will be perfectly willing to let the election laws go. It is true that the President is said to save at least $40,000 per annum of his salary, and if this be the case he will have reserve for himself which will last till the end of his term of office. As a general thing, contests between a constitutional executive and the Legislature are exceedingly apt to end in the triumph of the latter, as in the very nature of things, the Legislature must have an immense advantage over the Executive. For this reason, no matter how stubborn the President may be, it is not likely that he can prevent the new Congress from sooner or later repealing the election laws. It is suspected also that though the President may feel disposed just now to raise the issue with the Democratic Congress, he may change his mind before it becomes a bitter contest, as the fact has always been patent since his entrance into the White House that certain Senators and members who did all they could to elect him have less influence with him than other Senators and members who did all they could to beat him. It is in the power of the President to embarrass the new Congress, if he is so disposed, in a much more effective way than by entering into an undignified and hopeless struggle over the election laws. And he cannot forget that the class of men who are urging this course upon him are of those who have been the bitter enemies of his administration. The great problem which will confront the new Congress will be to provide the absolutely necessary revenues for the support of the Government, as large deficiencies are inevitable on account of the lavish pension appropriations and the reduction of the tobacco tax, &c. The President, in his message to Congress on its assembling, will call attention to this point, and urge the necessity of making provision to meet the exigency. This is the rock which is dangerous to Democratic sailing, and the manner in which the subject is treated may redound greatly to the injury of the Democratic party. But as to the election laws business, all the experience of politics in this country will bear out the opinion that if the President makes the issue so far from its injuring Democratic prospects, it will solidify the party and intensify devotion of its adherents.

The Ten Dollar Certificates of Deposit.

The following circular was issued yesterday.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D C., March 7, 1879.—The secretary of the treasury calls attention to the four per cent. refunding certificates of the United States to be issued under the following provisions of the act of congress approved February 26, 1879, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt," to wit: That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States that may be presented for such exchange, certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and convertible at any time with accrued interest into the four per cent. bonds described in the refunding act and the money so received shall be applied only to the payment of the bonds bearing interest at a rate of not less than five per cent., in the mode prescribed by said act, and he is authorized to prescribe suitable rules and regulations in conformity with this act. Each certificate will be of the denomination of $10, will be made nearly of the form and size of a United States note, and will bear on its face and back the conditions of its issue as follows:

On the face.

United States Refunding Certificate.

TEN DOLLARS.

April 1, 1879.

This certifies that the sum of $10 has been deposited with the treasurer of the United States under the act of February 26, 1879.

JAMES GILFILLEN,
Treasurer of the United States.
G. W. SCOFIELD, Register of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.,

Convertible, with accrued interest at four per cent. per annum, into four per cent. bonds of the United States, issued under the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, upon presentation at the office of the treasurer of the United States Washington, D. C., in sums of $50, or multiples thereof.

On the back.

Interest on this note will accrue as follows: For each nine days or one-tenth of a quarter, one cent; for each quarter year, ten cents; for each entire year, forty cents.

Such certificates will be sold for lawful money at par and accruing interest to the date of purchase by the treasurer of the United States at Washington, and by the assistant treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco; and the treasurer of the United States at Washington and the assistant treasurer at New York will also receive in payment drafts in favor of themselves respectively, drawn on New York, which will be collected and the excess, if any, returned by check to the depositors.

THE SPIRITUAL BODY.

Dr. Hodge's Sermon Upon the Manner of Man's Life in the Next World.

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Hodge, of Princeton College, preached in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street, on personal existence in the future life. He took for his text the 20th and 21st verses of the 3d chapter of Phillippians: "For our conversation is in heaven, from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall change our vile body that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himself." "The subject that I wish to bring before you this evening," said Dr. Hodge, "is of personal interest to each one of us. It is what becomes not of the sinner but of the Christian and the Christian's soul when he dies. In the first place let us see what death is. Death consists in the dissolution of the personal union between the body and the soul." Referring briefly to the views of infidels and of certain shools of German philosophers regarding the fate of the soul after death, Dr. Hodge pointed out their fallacies and said, "the complete believer is raised up at death to glory." He then proseeded to consider whether the disembodied soul can remain conscious after death. "Some have argued," he said, "that the soul develops as the bodily organism develops and must therefore die when the body dies But this is a mere sophism. Christians may rest assured that no fact can ever be known that militates against the truth declared to mankind by God in his holy word. The question is simply one of the will of God, and that will has been declared by Jesus Christ. He has taught that our souls shall continue active while our bodies are rotting in the grave. This is taught us not only as a subject lesson in the New Testament but also as an object lesson in the death and resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. Some have ventured to question the fact of the resurrection, but to claim that the fact that Jesus Christ died and rose again is the most clearly established fact in ancient history. And if Christ died and rose again it was because God wished to make it plain to our minds that he intends us to die and rise again."

As to what kind of a body we are to have in the next life Dr. Hodge said: "The Bible throws some light upon the subject. In the first place it makes it plain that the resurrection body will still be matter. The Bible everywhere, in all its parts, presupposes only two substances—spirit and matter; and as the body is spoken of as the opposite of spirit it must be material, which means organized. But the body of the next life will not be the same kind of body we have here, because it is said in the Bible that flesh and blood shall not enter into the kingdom of God. What the difference between the two kinds of matter is it is of course impossible for us to tell; but the difference may be like that between the soil beneath our feet and the glorious scintillations of the Aurora borealis which are also matter. Or the difference may be like that between the baser clay and the transparent crystal. Every body must be the organ of the soul in conception, the organ of the soul in volition and the organ of the soul is expression; and as our capacity for conception, volition and expression will doubtless be greatly enlarged in the next life, so our bodies will be correspondingly more perfect. I have been asked by a young man whether our souls will recognize each other in the future life. Of course they will. In fact they must; but they will recognize each other not by the body but by expression. Knowing their virtues and thoughts here we will recognize them there by their enlarged expression of these."

.....Special Notices.....

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr L. D. Weyburn's Alterative Syrup, A remedy used THIRTY FIVE YEARS in a private practice, and never failing to radically cure

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel Diabetes and all dis eases in which the blood is implicated is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and wholesale only by the Weyburn Medicine Co., P. O. Box 138, Rochester, N. Y.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandorf & Co., 20 Ann Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address REV. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 43 Cedar St., New York.

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing Remedy. For information, address Dr. J. FARES & CO., 33 Ann St., N. Y.

WM. WOLF.

New Goods

LOOKOUT!

A splendid stock of New Goods has arrived at

WM. WOLF'S

—IN THE—

Bank Building.

Prices Are Down.

The stock consists of a full line of Merchandise, carefully selected, embracing all kinds of

DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, ETC., ETC.,

Muslin & Calico are at bottom prices.

FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

HATS and CAPS.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

NEW GOODS!!!

WM. WOLF.

WILLIAM WOLF, CENTRE HALL, PA.

WILLIAM WOLF, CENTRE HALL, PA.

—HARDWARE!—

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS---PANIC PRICES.

STOVES HEATERS RANGES

We would especially call attention to the

Highland Queen Cook

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Mar 13, '79.

☞ TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance;* $2.50 *when not paid in advance. Advertisements* 20*cts per line for three insertions, and* 5 *cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should revisit us 10 *cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of* 20*cts as formerly when paid by themselves.*

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '79" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the old Fellows Hall.
P. A. FOREMAN, Sec'y. J. F. ALEXANDER, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. MERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 86, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 1 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

—D. Fleisher's sale, Potter twp. Mar 20.

—Sale personal property Geo. Murray, dec'd, near Linden Hall, March 15.

—Mr. Joseph Bitner, down the way, is seriously ill from pneumonia.

—Sheriff Spangler and his deputies are kept busy knocking around and seeing fellers.

—Try Dinges' Rio Coffee for 16c, or his roasted Coffee for 20c.

—Cal. Harper, our efficient prothonotary, paid us a pop visit Saturday.

—Maj. Fisher has rented the Farmer's Mills stand, to Rachau.

—It ain't true that Joe Furey is going to become a United Brethern preacher.

— The *Watchman* is after Billy Jones. Next "Davy Jones" will be after the *Watchman*

—I have just received a fresh asst. of Tobaccos and a new stock of my well selling Cigars. C. DINGES.

—Mr. A. Luckenback is thought to have gone on a visit to his sons in St Louis.

—Rev. Fischer started a protracted meeting in the Luth. church, Centre Hall, on Wednesday evening.

—Dinges is selling a very nice sugar for 8c per lb.

—Subscribers to the REPORTER who change their post office address, should notify us, so that their paper can be mailed accordingly.

—There are still some on our list who are back a number of years, as they can see on the paper. We would feel obliged for their remittance, in whole or part.

☞ — Step right in to Sechler's, see all they got, buy a bill of their tip-top groceries,—you will never regret it; if you want a good, fresh, wholesome article, at Sechlers is the place above all others to get it. Try it once at least.

—The church that we mentioned in the REPORTER last summer, in contemplation at the Forks by the Evangelical denomination, is to be a fact, and a building committee has been chosen. The Forks may soon wan't to be a boro'.

—The new Howe Sewing Machine—a perfect novelty, call at this office and see it. Works like a charm. A. C. Moore, Agt, office Milesburg Pa.

—Jno. T. Lee's Centre Hall coach shops have turned out some of the best rigs in this county If you want a buggy, carriage, wagon, spring wagon, or any other kind of vehicle, you will find Lee's the right place for a bargain and a good warranted article. All communications by mail promptly attended too.

— Ettinger, one of the men who was implicated in the Snyder county murder, was taken to prison at Bellefonte, on Wednesday, for stealing a gun from Geo. Breon, at Spring Mills. Ettinger sold the gun at Milroy. The constables who took him to jail had him handcuffed and one of them had the shackles fastened to his own arm, to prevent the prisoner's escaping. Ettinger is said to be a desperate fellow.

—A fellow from the mountains was met on the way to Millheim the other day by an acquaintance, who told him in conversation, "I hab g'hert se bette en bery in Millheim g'macht, un will 'mol nei geh sehne wie sell gucht, wan's em sehne losse fer nix." "He had heard they made a boro' in Millheim and he wanted to see what it looked like if they'd show it free of charge."

—Congress has adjourned and Newman continues to sell Clothing cheaper than any body else; all the new members of congress will appear in their seats, at the extra session on the 18. in a new suit bought at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. and a better dressed set of congressmen is looked for at Washington in consequence.

—Wm. P Mitchell we in Kansas, and came back again. In a letter to the Lock Haven *Democrat*, William does not have much taffy for Kansas. He says the land looks fine but does not yield as well as in Penns or Nittanny valley. The average yield he says is about 15 bushels wheat to the acre in Kansas and price 60 cents per bushel. About at the same rate as to corn, and this he thinks does not pay for farming. Mr. Mitchell thinks any one that can get along in old Pennsylvania should not go to Kansas unless he has funds enough to make things go smooth.

—Jess Dunlap Hud Love, and a Mr. Bitner, left for Kansas on Tuesday.

W H. Wasson and family, Mrs. Wm. Sheets and family, Samuel Ricker, Washington Fox, and Henry Brumgard, of Nittany, and Miss Barbara Keister, Sugar Valley, left for Kansas on Tuesday last. Mr. Heltman of Nittany and family was to have left a day or two afterwards.

—The rush to Kansas is almost as great as last spring. Last week, one day, nine car loads were expected to gather at Tyrone. Among them were the following from this county, as named by the *Republican*:

J. H. Young, of Miles, to Sedron, Lincoln Co., Ks. Jonathan Kreamer and family (4 persons), of Miles, to Valley Falls, Ks. Henry Shearer and family (5 persons), of Walker, to Peabody, Ks. Harry Hauck, of Gregg, to Beloit, Ks. H. A. Wolf, of Miles, to Valley Falls, Ks. Wm. A. Marshall and family (3 persons), of Benner, to Victoria, Ks. P H. Shires of Potter, to Mansfield, Webster Co., Mo. Harry Hackenberg, of Potter, to Greenwood, Ks. Samuel McClintock, of Potter, to Peabody, Ks. B. F. Henneigh and wife, to Pawnee Co., Ks. Henry Laird, of Boggs, to Russell Co., Ks. Elmer Roller, of Fillmore, to Trey, Ks. Geo. Reber, of Miles, to Valley Falls, Ks.

—By addressing or calling at the Howe Sewing Machine office, Milesburg, Pa., you can have your Howe machine put in good running order, free of charge.

—Get your dried and canned fruits at Sechlers, headquarters for all kinds of groceries. Goods warranted fresh and pure.

—Green's Compound Syrup of Tar and Honey, a sure cure for coughs, colds, croup and early stages of consumption. Try it.

—We hear a number of ladies say, the Howe Sewing Machine is the best. They are the most competent judges.

—Clothing made to order at Newman's by one of the best tailors from Philadelphia.

—All the standard patent medicines, pure and fresh at Frank Green's, also all drugs, fancy and toilet articles. In the Bush house block—most complete drug house in the central part of the state.

— Best and cheapest Clothing always at King Clothier Newman's.

—The blue-bird, harbinger of spring, is on hand. We noticed him first on Sunday last, and judging from the warblings all around, he must be here with his sisters and his cousins and his aunts. He is an old acquaintance, and his song as cheery as ever—he has come to spend the summer. Cock robin will soon follow with his morning and evening roundelay, as he takes bold position on housetop. With the arrival of these feathery visitors, we gladly bid goodbye to grim old winter, and swap his snowbreaps for the buds and flowers and waving grain of May and July. Welcome to the birds. Boys, let them alone, they are among our best friends, keeping down the insect tribe that would otherwise do us much harm.

—Any of our subscribers who move this spring, should notify us of any change in post office address.

—The Y. M. C. A. of Centre Hall, meets on Sabbath of each week, at 4 o'clock, p. m., in their Hall above Murray's drug store. The subject for prayer and conversation next Sabbath is, "Man," divided into three parts, as follows: 1 His Origin; 2. His Nature; 3. His Character. Let all the members be present, and all others who are interested in the work. A public, or "Gospel Meeting" will be held in the Hall or one of the Churches, the 2d Sunday of each month.

—Some rowdies made an assault upon the jail on Saturday evening, and the result was some of them were jailed, and may get a good taste of the inside after Judge Orvis gets through with them.

—The competition for grain at Coburn, one day last week, caused wheat to advance to one dollar per bushel. But, alas! it was of very short duration.

The big man of the Millheim *Journal* has been to Lewisburg quite frequently of late. The prevailing opinion is, that he is in pursuit of a wedding garment. Dat so? eh?

The saw mills throughout the country are all well supplied with logs, this is especially the case in the lower end of the valley.

Sham court is all the go now in Millheim. The practicing attorneys are Messrs. Van Ormer and Smith. Cases of moment have already been settled without cost to the county.

Mr. Charlie Huston, agent at Coburn station, "resigned" last week, and a Mr Fry from Montandon, stepped in to fill the place.

There is considerable talk of having the borough limits of Millheim extended further West, as some more would like to be taken in.

On Wednesday of last week as the train was going East, one of the trucks under Smith & Co's grain car broke, in the vicinity of Eisenbuths, causing splinters to fly high and in every direction, as well as a general broadcast of a considerable quantity of wheat. No other damage was done.

The Millheim merchants had a fight on coal oil causing it to come down to 16 cts. per gallon, or 5 gallons for 75c.

LIST OF JURORS

Court—March 10.

Gregg—D Burrell, J B Grove.
Bellefonte—C A Heffer, S Van Tries, J M'Dermont.
Miles—A E Wolf, Ad Shafer.
Ferguson—C Miller, J Walt, R Glenn, R Meek, J Atley, Jos Hoy, J J Goheen.
Rush—J A Mull.
Patton—C H Kephart, D L Meek.
Spring—Fr Weaver, A Hamilton, W M Holmes.
Liberty—H Thompson, J D Thompson.
Halfmoon—H Love.
Philipsburg—W P Duncan.
Potter—M Duck, H Boozer, Jno Grove, D Bird.
Haines—L D Stover, L Kurtz, T J Mingle
Penn—Jacob Moyer.
Walker—Wm Cleventine.
College—J L Hamill.
Union—T Hull.
Benner—E Glenn.

Grand Jurors—4 Monday April.

Boggs—J S Preudfoot.
Taylor—J T Fowler.
Spring—Jas Eckenroth.
Snowshoe—J A Wolf.
Ferguson—D H Young.
Union—H Hazlet, W G Irvin.
Potter—J B Lee, J A Keller
Miles—N Kerman, Joel Morris, J C Burket, M J Hall.
Gregg—P Shook.
College—Geo. Musser, J Bottorf, Wm Everhart, G Shall.
Liberty—J W Toner.
Penn—W S Smith
Worth—G R Williams.
Philipsburg—M G Weland, E A Davis.
Bellefonte—H Walkey.

Traverse—4 Monday April.

Bellefonte—J M'Clure, W P Humes, J W Cook, R M'Farlane, J M'Clellan, I Miller, J Mulhollan
Boggs—W E Fisler, J T Lucas, W H Campbell, J Zimmerman, W Butler.
Penn—P Hoover, A Frank, S G Gutelius, H H Weiser, J Sankey, J C Smith.
Rush—C Long, J Gile.
Gregg—J A M'Clintic, Wm Heckman.
Union—Jacob Hoover, jr.
Milesburg—W C Wilky.
Miles—Jas Corman, J P Frank, L Grim.
Spring—J Barnhart, A J Bell.
Huston—M H Stewart, J S Thompson, J F Williams.
Philipsburg—S Isenberg, S C Reader.
Patton—J H Brad e.
Liberty—W Sisinger.
Benner—Jno Swartz
Potter—J Dinges, L W Kimport.
Harris—S Baily
Walker—W P Harris, C Rodgers, S Goodhart.
Ferguson—J B Gohsen.
Marion—C F Yearick
College—Jos Baker, Wm Grove.
Howard twp—J B Leathers.

Jurors—May 5.

Worth—J Woodring, H Dennings.
Union—Wm Iddings, G P Hall.
Bellefonte—T Gordon, D Z Kline, J Summerville, J H Lingle, W T Twitmire, Wm Derstine.
Haines—F Dutweiler, R B Hosterman.
Howard bor—W H Neff, A J Gardner.
Boggs—M Evans, G Fleck, J K Holter
Miles—John Wolf, Henry Corman, J Mingle.
Rush—J Collins, D Holt.
Ferguson—W E M'Williams, J Johnson, R Gardner.
Halfmoon—J F Downing, S Ellenberger.
Penn—And Harter.
Gregg—H Krumrine, W B Bitner.
Potter—D F Luse, M J Decker, A McCoy.
Walker—Jac Gobble.
Snowshoe—Jas Gates.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility find a sovereign cure in E F Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00. Ask your druggist for it, and if he has it not, get of the Proprietor, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free, by enclosing three-cent stamp.

WORMS WORMS WORMS.

E F Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not a person has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not, send to Dr. E F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

20 feb 1t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made for a charter for Turnpike road leading from Millheim, to the L. C. & S. C. railroad.
13*mar 4t

CENTRE HILL AND VICINITY.

Knee deep—the mud.

Moved—the Granger's store to W. W. Royers.

Mr. Treaster's dwelling house is being completed, and by all appearance will be a first class house.

A few evenings since, a party of young folks from Plum Grove, arrived at Mr. Jno. Groves. Their recipients were somewhat surprised, but welcomed them and helped them enjoy the evening in the best way possible. When satisfied they returned to where they left their sled but to their surprise 'twas not there. Some tricksters wishing a little fun, or a ride, loosed the team and drove it home, leaving the party return on foot-back

The singing class of this place, instructed by the efficient vocalist, Mr. Will Keller, discourses some very good music.

Some thief or thieves are committing their depredations at Henry Royer's this while past. Better "look a little out" fellows, or you might get a load of buck shot hurled at you. If not your conscience might persuade you to carry back.

MILTON.

—The old brick church, in the Loop, is to be entirely remodeled and surmounted with a dome and bell.

The borough of Millheim needs another school, with better rules for grading.

—Dr. Calder's lecture on China, on Tuesday evening, was well attended, the Ev. church being nearly filled. The Dr. was a missionary six years among the Celestials, and in that time was a close observer of the habits and customs of these people. He had with him curiosities from that land, consisting of some of their idols, money, prayer string, etc., and explained their uses. His lecture lasted about 1½ hours and was listened to with the greatest interest. The benefits go for the purchase of a library for the Grange.

—Monday and Tuesday were warm and like spring days, and the warm sun has been melting the snows.

FIVE PERSONS PERISH IN A BURNING BUILDING.

St. Louis, March 10.—Between one and two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the wagon shop of Mrs. Henrietta Bausch, on Broadway, East St. Louis. There is no fire apparatus in East St. Louis and no call being made on the fire department of this city, one brick and five frame buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of about $10 000. In the second story of the wagon shop, which was occupied as a residence by Mrs. Bausch, there were sleeping her three children by former marriages, named Charles Gueben bach, aged sixteen years, and John and Emma Zipp, several years younger, together with Henry Schopperkoetter, a blacksmith, and Mrs. Catherine Borst, who was spending the night with Mrs. Bausch. These persons were all burned to death, being unable to escape by reason of the door leading to their apartments being fastened on the outside. Mrs. Bausch was also asleep in the same house at the time, but she jumped from the window and was so severely injured that she will probably die.

HEAVY RAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, March 6.—There has been a heavy rain in the interior for the last forty-eight hours and the Yuba and Feather rivers are high. The outer levees at Marysville broke this morning, flooding the suburbs. Six inches of rain fell in the Russian River Valley and the river overflowed its banks, inundating the valley and carrying away the bridge. The North Pacific Coast railroad track is washed out so that it cannot be repaired for several days.

San Francisco, March 6.—The water in Spanishtown and Chinatown, suburbs of the city, is six feet deep. The flood came suddenly. Several lives were lost and there were many narrow escapes from drowning

DOUBLE POSTAL CARDS, LETTER SHEET AND DOUBLE LETTER ENVELOPES.

The clause in the Postoffice Appropriation bill which provides for the double postal card, also, provides for a letter sheet envelope, which is to be stamped as envelopes are now stamped, and a double letter envelope. The double postal card is in size similar to the present one cent card. It bears at both upper corners a one cent stamp and lines are drawn from the centre, sloping downwards to each lower corner, to be written upon The writer of the card uses the right hand side and the receiver uses the left hand side for his reply. The double letter envelope is stamped twice, and the sender uses the right and the receiver the left hand side in writing the address. At the back of the envelope is a double gummed flap divided by a perforated line. The lower one is used for sealing by the sender, and the receiver uses his knife along the perforated line and has a new gummed flap ready for use. The letter sheet envelope is designed to do away with outer envelopes Its patentee claims great merit for it for the reason that it often occurs that the date which a writing has been mailed cannot be ascertained because the envelope has been lost. Here letter and envelope are one. The new law does not direct the Postmaster General to issue these patented conveniences. It only allows him the discretion to do so. The Postoffice Department had nothing to do with having this clause inserted in the bill.

SHIP WRECKED AND SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED

Eastport, Me, March 9.—The ship Turkish Empire, with a cargo of deals, went ashore at Big Duck island near Grandmenan on Friday night. She was a total loss. The captain and six men were drowned. The pilot and seven men were saved.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIVE STOCK BY FIRE.

Baltimore, March 10.—Eight valuable horses and twenty seven head of cattle were destroyed by an incendiary fire on Saturday night, at Elkton Neck, Cecil county, Maryland.

EIGHT MINERS KILLED BY A FALLING CAGE.

London, March 8.—The ascending and descending cages in the Victoria coal pit, near Wakefield, came in collision this morning. The ascending rope broke and the cage was precipitated a distance of 120 yards. Eight persons were killed.

NINETEEN PERSONS KILLED IN A BRITISH MINE.

London, March 5.—An explosion has occurred in the Deep Drop Pit, near Wakefield, by which nineteen persons were killed.

COLUMBUS BADLY FRIGHTENED.

Columbus, O., March 8.—A week ago to-night a concerted attempt was made to burn this city, no less than seven fires being kindled at different points and every night since other attempts have been made. At an early hour this morning four buildings were fired and entirely consumed, and attempts were made to fire several others in different parts of the city The losses so far will amount to $120 000. All day the city has been in a high state of excitement.

It is stated that while the recent massacres in Burmeh, at the instance of the king only amounted to forty, the killing was attended by every possible atrocity. The victims were beaten and kicked. The women were shamefully abused. The royal princes were reserved to the last, and made to witness the torture and death of their families. The bodies of all the victims were thrown into old wells.

The February accounts of Auburn prison show a surplus of $1,183 62 over expenditures The average number of convicts, was 1,159.

A BARN AND STOCK BURNED.

Nazareth, March 6.—The large barn of Jacob P. Rehn, near this place, was entirely destroyed by fire last night, and four horses and eight head of cattle perished. The loss amounts to about $4,000

A telegram from Tashkand states that after the death of Shere Ali a bloody conflict broke out among the followers of the various pretenders to the Afghan throne, and the partisans of Yakoob Khan were victorious. It was reported that Yakoob Khan and two other pretenders had taken refuge at Herat.

A message from the Ameer, Yakoob Khan, dated Cabul, February 13, had just reached Mazari-Sharif announcing that two English battalions, supposed to be about eleven hundred men, had been completely defeated and pursued by the Eidji tribes in the Akesta Valley, where the English had already established administration of their own. The defeat was crushing, and, as will be seen, was not the only one achieved by these tribes

Another Check to the British.

The British troops also sustained a severe defeat at Lagna Fort (Langar?), at the foot of the Khenak Mountains and sixty miles south of Ganni. This fort was taken by the Eidji after a severe fight, and the English Governor, bound with ropes, was carried in triumph to Cabul.

Mrs Victor E. Piollet is dead.

Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, is dead.

Keene offers $10 000 reward for the fellow who forged the wheat telegram.

—The best physicians assure us that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a reliable and never failing remedy. All Druggists keep it. 25 cents a bottle.

Fears are felt in Gloucester, Mass., that a whole fleet of fishing vessels, fifteen sail in all, were lost last month with all on board.

By the burning of their house two daughters of Pierre Druillard, of Sandwich, Ont., lost their lives yesterday.

The English had another fight with the Zulus and defeated them with great loss

—Sleep is absolutely necessary for health, and nothing so effectually robs one of sleep as does a crying baby. Use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup to ease its pain and the baby will be quiet and allow all to sleep well. Price 25 cents a bottle.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, March 10.—Wheat Pennsylvania red at $1 15; do amber at $1 16; Rye is steady at 60c for southern and 56@57½c, for western and Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 10.—Wheat in fair demand, but lower and unsettled; No. 2 red winter $1 02@1 04; No 2 Chicago spring, 94@96c for cash.

Corn dull shade lower, gilt edge, 38½c for cash. Oats 23c for cash.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 10.—Cattle dull; receipts 2 400 head, good, 5½c medium 5c common 4½c. Sheep dull; receipts, 7,000 head good, 6½c medium 5½c common, 4c. Hogs dull, receipts 4 000 head, good to prime, 6¾@7c, medium, 6½c, common, 6½c.

Spring Mills Market.

—Wheat 92.
Rye, 45c
Corn, ears, per bu. new, 45c
Oats, 22c
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3 00 to $3 75
Chop, per ton, $13 00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter, 15c.
Tallow, 6c.
Ham, 8c
Shoulders, 4c
Clean Sides, 4½c.
Rags, 2c.
Feathers per doz., 12c.
Tub washed wool 35c.
Packed butter worked over, 10c.

Coal.	Retail.	By Car. Gross.
Egg,	$4 65	$4 20
Stove,	$4 65	$4 05
Chestnut,	$5 00	$4 80
Pea,	$2 90	$2 55

DIED.

Near Spring Mills on 10, Mrs. Grenoble, wife of I. J. Grenoble, aged about 39 years.

At Potters Bank, March 3rd, Miss Eve Smith, aged 73 years, 5 months and 21 days.

On 10, near Pleasant Gap, Forster Tate.

On 13, at Pleasant Gap, the wife of Mr. Swarm.

MARRIED.

On the 20th Feb., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W C. M'Cool, Mr Aaron H. Harter and Miss Clara Charles, both of Hartleton, Pa.

On 4th inst., at the Evangelical Parsonage in Millheim, by the Rev. C. F. Deininger, Mr. Cooke Lose to Miss Ellen Harter both of Brushvalley.

BLACKSMITH WANTED.

A good blacksmith can learn of a first class stand by addressing the undersigned, at Centre Hall.
6 mar tf. JNO. T. LEE.

SMITH SHOP FOR RENT

The undersigned has a dwelling house and smith shop for rent. A good Black smith with a small family can learn of a good location for business, by calling on WM. COLYER,
27 feb 1m Potter twp.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

Estate of Hon. S. S. Wolf, deceased The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court, to distribute the fund in the hands of the administrators of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, on 23d day of March, 1879, at 10 a m., when and where all persons interested may attend J. L SPANGLER,
27 feb td Auditor.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Centre county from January 1st, 1878, to January 1st, 1879

D. A. MUSSER Treas. of Centre Co.

Jan 6, 1879	DR	
To amt outstanding taxes Jan 1 1878		$ 51,709 50
To taxes assessed for 1878		42,075 85
To cash received of County Commissioners		17,931 58
To amt rec'd for Redemption U S Lands		489 41
To amt rec'd for taxes on U S Lands		3,535 64
To amt rec'd for U. S Lands sold		213 38
To County Order for bal due Jan 1, 1878		1,199 08
Balance		824 27
Total		$ 117,979 71
Jan 6, 1879	CR	
By bal. at settlement Jan 1, 1878		$ 1,199 08
By County warrants paid		51,750 94
By outstanding taxes Jan 1 '79		60,152 22
By exonerations to collectors		724 27
By commissions		1,290 88
By salary		2,000 08
By stationery		10 00
By amt transferred to Attorneys for collection		852 42
Total		$ 117,979 71
Jan 6, 1879		
By balance due Treasurer at settlement		$ 824 27

D A MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Jan 6, 1879	DR	
To balance due State at settlement Jan 1 1878		$ 1,862 43
To outstanding taxes Jan 1 '78		4,682 08
To taxes assessed for 1878		2,138 69
To special tax received of Collectors for 1872		16 21
Total		$ 8,699 41
Jan 6 1879	CR	
To bal. due State at settlem't		$341 36
Jan 6, 1879	CR	
By outstanding tax Jan 1 1879		4,961 84
By State Treasurer receipts		3,000 00
By Treasurer's commission		65 00
By exoneration to Collectors		197 10
By commission		134 16
Balance		341 36
Total		$ 8,699 41

We the undersigned Auditors of Centre county do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of Centre county, and find them correct

Witness our hands and seals this 18th day of January, A D 1879

JAMES T STUART (Seal)
GEO. R WILLIAMS (Seal) } Auditors.
T. B. JAMISON, (Seal)

The Fall Season for the year 1878 is now opening and a New and EXCELLENT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODs IS COMING IN

AT GUGGENHEIMER & CO.'S, CENTRE HALL, and which will be sold at LOWEST FIGURES. They have an immense stock and well assorted in every line. THEY HAVE

Dress Goods, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Notions, Groceries, &c., at Lowest Prices.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO "PATRONIZE YOUR HOME MERCHANTS," INSTEAD OF GOING AWAY FROM HOME. GIVE US A CALL IMMEDIATELY, KEEPS THE BEST SOLE LEATHER—VERY CHEAP.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER

EXPENDITURES.		
Commissioners' Pay.		
Andrew Gregg balance		
..... 58		
1877, services '78		
$633 26	$ 633 84	
H A Mingle balance '77		
..... 81 81		
services '78, 522 32	604.13	
J N Hall bal '77, 25 34		
services 1878,		
593 00	618.34	
H Beck, Commissioners' Clerk services 1878	$ 700—2,556 81	
Jury Commissioners.		
N J Mitchell, services	$ 21.34	
H Keller services	27.30	
H Beck serv'es as clerk	35— 83 54	
County Auditors.		
Wm McFarlane serv's	$30 00	
A J Grist services	30 00	
Jos Gilliland	30 00	
C L Buffington serv'es as clerk	30.00—120	
Improvement and Repairs.		
John D Loeb, lumber for jail	$ 32.22	
" McDonough, paving and steps for jail	31.00	
D K Geiss, lightning rods C H	25,00	
Dosk & Lonberger, painting dome Court house	34.00	
L A Straub, work at C H house	17 15	
Geo Tate work at C H	2,00	
W T Twitmire, tinning C H	37.78	
J H Fellenbaum, repairing furnace for jail	20 50—246 06	
Court Expenses.		
Jurors' pay	$ 5,012 39	
Commonwealth Costs..	4,569.41	
J H Vosburg, Court Reporter	555.00	
" Hgerman Court Reporter.	10.00	
B Galbraith, Court crier	112 00	
B Galbraith, janitor....	350.00—462 00	
Tipstaves pay	281 00	
M J Dona, special detective	150.00	
L W Munson, Court proclamations	88.00	
L W Munson, summoning jurors	165.80—11,828 60	
ORDINARY EXPENCES.		
Robt M. Knight &c bills for Court house and jail	$ 280 06	
J R & C T Alexander coal....	271 72	
J H Dobbins, M D, medical services	100.00	
Agricultural Society appropriation	100.00	
Western Penitentiary for keeping convicts	461 70	
Insane Asylum, Danville keeping insane	2,196 33	
Assessors pay	1,258 33	
Road views	648 40	
Election expenses	1,305 17	
Insurance on public buildings	371 75	
Teachers Institute	79 80	
Agnew Moore, bal. on jail contract	7 50	
Real Estate paid Sheriff's fees on Sheriff property	36 80	
Scalp premiums paid	992 00	
Constable's pay	392 11	
Road damages paid to Samuel W Gardner	60 00	
Premiums to Collectors	25 00	
Inquests on dead bodies	163 71	
C M Bower, Commissioners Attorney	75 00	
Running turnpike line between Boggs, Burnside and Snow Shoe	188 00	
Harris township paid on Fire Commission	20 00	
D A Musser, Treas, bal. due last year	1,199 08	
Commission paid Attorneys on collections	64 44	
Interest paid on loans	8,900 65	
Commissions on Lunacy	88 50	
L W Munson, Sheriff on account	2,648 88	
D F Fortney auditing County officers' accts	35 00	
H Y Sitzer, stationery Commissioners' office	22 19	
F P Musser, transcribing U S land tax	4 00	
Adams express Co., paid freight	3 81	
Thos Gordon, returned tax on U S lands	4 00	
R J Doak, painting case Surveyors office	50	
A Williams, blank books Prothonotary office	103 70	
Gehring, stationery for Prothy's office	15 00	
A Williams amt bill fees rend	249 58	
L A Straub, repairing Commissioners vault	8 87	
J M Kechline, water tax C H and jail '77	125 00	
F P Blair, clerk for Commissioners' office	2 00	
J N Hall, expense to Millheim bridge	3 95	
J N Hall, delivering duplicates	12 50	
J N Hall, expense to Moshannon bridge	5 40	
J N Hall, ½ expense to Moshannon bridge	3 00	
J N Hall, delivering election papers	3 00	
J N Hall, expense to Spring Mills	3 00	
A Gregg, expense to Port Matilda bridge	3 50	
" " duplicate	2 00	
" ½ ex. to Moshannon bridge	1 00	
A Gregg, expenses seeing collectors	5 00	
Refunding tax	134 58	
" " unseated lands	692 09	
Redemption " "	358 08	
Bills and notes paid	13,349 14	
Bridges.		
Bridge views	71 60	
Millheim Bridge.		
S Brugger engineer	105 65	
H D Yeager contractor	390 00	
Murray, Dougal & Co	725 00	
Moshannon Bridge.		
S Brugger engineer	100 00	
J E Speering contractor	885 00	
Spring Mills Bridge.		
S Brugger engineer	70 62	
Murray, Dougal & Co	719 00	
John Caldron contractor	350 00	
Unionville Bridge.		
G W Forrey contractor	400 00	
J G Jones planking for Port Matilda bridge	100 00	
J E Speering repairs Howard dam bridge	12 50	
P Newman planks Howard dam bridge	4 38	
Jno Schenck planks Howard dam bridge	10 45	
J C P Jones repairs at Milesburg bridge	39 00	
A W Reese repairs at Port Matilda bridge	17 00	
H D Yeager Painting Forks bridge	5 00	
H C Holter repairs at Howard dam bridge	2 50	
J C Hook plank for Howard dam bridge	12 00	
H A Mingle pay to Philipsb'g delivering duplicates	10 00	
H A Mingle expense to Milton Commissioners' expenses to Philipsburg	20 00	
Commissioners' expense to Port Matilda and Lock Haven	3 00	
Henry Beck entering 179 cases in Indictment Docket	19 00	
H Beck delivering subpoenas duplicates	15 25	
" telegram and hatchet	22 66	
Fare for prisoners &c	12 50	
L L Beck county registrations	7 18	
Penns R R Co	1 25	
D Everhart repairing door in Commissioners' office	1 58	
Hayes Colter & Co, casting for furnace	16 00	
Jos Dewling revising sale list, work on U. S land book	1 08	
Heffer & Kline soap for C H..	1 00	
A Sussman grass seed for C H yard	20	
Jas Harris & Co. rake for C H yard	70	
Jas Welch & Co, Stationery..	20	
Rubber type Co, stamp for Treasurer's office	1 00	
Jno Spangler use of house for holding Appeals	3 00	
D Garman meals for Jurors...	6 50	
Jno T Johnson postage, envelopes &c	29 79	
Mrs Hafler cleaning Commissioners' office	1 25	
Houseal & Teller meals for Jurors	6 00	
H J Haout box pens.....	2 00	
Pat Kelley removing ashes C H and jail	9 50	
C M Read rule and stand for Comrs office	1 00	
D A Musser Treasurer advertising U S lands not sold.....	160 00	
T J Lee repairing locks C H..	1 50	
Wilson & M'Farlane nails for C H	4 13	
E J Bates—Burnside.....	11 12	
E O Walker—Boggs.....	2 50	
*John A Rupp—College..	76	
Henry Thail—Curtin	16 00	
*John H Gates—Ferguson..		
*C P Leitzell—Gregg		
*D H Rote—Haines.....		
tracts U S land sold County	387 76	
Lucas & Garbrick ice for C H	2 88	
Wm Mann deed books.....	13 75	
D K Geiss work at dome C H	2 80	
D Garman delivering election papers	4 00	
M Hartman scrubbing offices.	1 50	
W Mann Appearance docket..	15 00	
W F Reeder clerk Congressional returns	4 00	
J C Mitchell clerk Senatorial returns	4 00	
W H Blair Congressional return judge	1 50	
W F Reeber Senatorial return judge	1 50	
W S Wolf Judicial return judge	15 10	
Reber and

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Women's Toys.

When a chord in the harp is broken,
Though the others their music retain,
It hangs unstrung, and shall ne'er respond
To the player's touch again.

Long since, in my early manhood,
Full of promise, of hope and joy,
My heart's best string was broken
When a woman crushed her toy.

My life yet runs as calmly,
But that one chord is dumb;
And however rudely they strike it,
No answering echoes come.

"Bazar" Fashion Hints.

To Remodel Dresses.—In remodeling silk or woolen suits of last season the short pointed revers collar meeting at the top of the darts will be much used. This will be made of plain satin, or else with moire stripes. Another plan will be a striped satin collar that extends down each side of the front to the end of the basque, as if outlining a vest. Large long-looped bows that form a jabot partly down each side will be made of striped satin and used on overskirts. When the back drapery is not sufficiently bouffant, a width of the trimming material will be added on one side, or else in the middle, and bunched up irregularly. A great deal of lengthwise trimming will be used on the fron and sides of overskirts. A curtain overskirt has the front breadths opening from the waist line, carried away to the sides, and edged with fringe; this is handsome when made of plain silk, while the front gore of the lower skirt—which is shown its whole length—is of striped moire.

Spring Wraps. — Dressy wraps for spring will be mantles of Chuddah or of plain camel's-hair trimmed with rich fringes. Black mantles will be most used, though light drab or beige-colored wraps will be considered more dressy. The shapes are very similar to those of last season, with the back fitted by three seams, and clinging sides that drape the arm, and are finished in square Hungarian fashion, instead of drooping in pointed wings like dolmans. These mantles are of medium length, covering the tournure and hips, and are trimmed with one or with three braided points down the back and on the sides. A great deal of imitation lace in French thread patterns will be used for trimming these fine wool wraps. Merchants also predict the use of beads again. Coats of soft light cloth will be used for spring sacques and for cool mornings out of town. Stitched edges and showy buttons will be the only trimmings for these. Gray tweeds and twilled cloths will be chosen for jackets.

For traveling and steamer cloaks single-breasted ulsters are shown in the English homespun cloths that are loosely woven in small checks of yellow-brown shades and in heather grays. The belt for these is confined to the back, and is very wide. Circular wraps of light-gray cloth, black, brown and navy blue, are also shown for traveling. They are made with long pointed hood, and have a showy clasp of oxidized silver at the throat.

A Happy Accident.

When maidens are "doing their hair," an important element of daily duty in many a household, they may perhaps be gratified in learning that this process led accidentally to a very useful invention. Joshua Heil man, engaged in the cotton manufacture at Mulhouse, in Alsace, was long meditating on the possibility of inventing a combing machine for long-staple cotton, the carding machine until then employed being better suited for cotton having a short staple. He tried, and tried again, and impoverished himself by preparing machines and models which failed to realize the intended purpose. Brooding over the matter one evening, he watched his daughters combing their hair, and noticed (perhaps for the first time really noticed) how they drew the long tresses between their fingers, alternately with drawing the comb through them. The thought struck him that if he could successfully imitate by a machine this twofold action, so as to comb out the long fibers of cotton, and drive back the shorter by reversing the action of the comb, his long-sought object would be pretty nearly attained. Armed with this new idea, he set renewed energies to work, and invented a beautiful machine, which enabled him to comb cheap cotton into moderately-fine yarn, more easily and with less waste than by any process until then known.

Evenings at Home.

It is a bad sign when a husband does not spend his evenings at home. Some men's business duties will not permit them to do so, and they are excusable, but are nevertheless most unfortunately placed in life for enjoying the sweetest and best part of home happiness. It is even a worse sign when the wife and mother prefers to spend her evenings elsewhere than in the home circle of which she should be the center and the light. Bad, likewise, is it when the young folks find their enjoyment away from home, or are kept in at night only by an authority from which they long to be free. Between a lawless freedom and a stern restraint for children there is not much to choose. Each course sends thousands to their ruin every year. It is a pity there can't be a playroom in every house where there are young children, fitted up with simple gymnastic apparatus; kept clear of furniture, so that all sorts of lively games and indoor sports may be indulged in, and open to the boisterous little folks whenever they want a "spree." But it is not much to give up an early evening hour in the sitting-room for some one of the many pleasant ways in which people can entertain each other when they set about it. Don't save all of your "good times," any more than your good manners, for company." There are two months more of "evenings at home." If the reading has flagged, or the old games grown stale, devise new methods of amusement. What would you do if a dozen friends were coming in for an evening? Can't you do as much for the children? Don't be afraid of fun, good people, even if it be a little noisy, and prize it enough to plan for it.—*Golden Rule.*

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

Simple pitty aint mutch better to a person than an insult, but to pitty him with a 5-dollar bill iz bizzness.

Thare iz nothing so simple az gratitude, and yet it iz the highest possible price we kan pay for ennything.

The necessarys ov life are cheap and simple, and yet we manage to make the akt ov living a kontinual slavery.

If expekt to git at the tru value ov things we hav got to bile them down, and skim them well, too, when they are biling.

The grate art ov kontentment konsists not only in being satisfied with what we hav got, but with what hain't got, nor kan't git.

Politeness will win every time. I have seen it win even on a mule, when 4 quarts ov oats, and a klub besides, want nowhare.

The reputashun that a man gits for an excentricity iz worth just about az mutch to him, and no more, az the one he gits for a deformity.

Thare iz a mighty sight ov odds between knowing everybody and having everybody kno yu; but thare iz lots ov folks who never diskover the diffrence.

Mi dear fellow, yu kant git ennything out ov this world unless yu ask for it, and yu aint a going to git mutch ennyhow; unless you insist upon it. Yours truly,

These French painters have a grim and peculiar idea of a joke. Not long since one of them gave a dinner-party, and had a stuffed mouse concealed in the napkin of each lady guest. When the napkins were opened there was a universal scream that would have delighted Wagner, and if those stuffed mice had been really in the flesh they would have heartily enjoyed the gymnastics of those lady guests.

A REMARKABLE CRIMINAL.

The Extraordinary Career of Charles Peace, an English Murderer and Burglar.

A London correspondent gives the history of the extraordinary career of Charles Peace, arrested for committing numerous burglaries and the murder of a Mr. Dyson, at Bannercross. Born in Sheffield, Peace was originally a workingman, fond of music, and evincing a taste for art. He abandoned the shop for the music hall, where he made an appearance as "the Ethiopian Paganini." He played the fiddle with more or less skill, and managed to get a living. But he was ambitious in his desires and extravagant in his recreations. He became a thief, and suffered various terms of imprisonment, confining his operations as "a Sheffield blade" chiefly to his own district. Once he was sentenced to as long a term as five years' penal servitude, during which time he probably elaborated his plans in regard to the future; for during a number of years he has succeeded in living a luxurious, if not a quiet life, as the results of a series of the most daring robberies, which, now that he is in his last fetters, he is not averse to talking about. When he was last restored to liberty, he did not confine his attentions to Sheffield. He lived in various places, though mostly in the midlands. He married, and took a great interest in his children, being careful that they should attend Sunday-school. He had changed his name, and people thought he was a man of independent means. He played the harmonium in his leisure hours, and always played religious tunes. He amused himself by carving in wood, and always carved images of saints.

After committing a large number of heavy burglaries in various English towns, Peace was captured one night, at Blackheath, by an officer, who was shot and stabbed by the thief before he could be secured. When he was arraigned he gave the name of John Ward. He had stained his face with walnut-juice. His hair was closely cut, and he wore no beard. Five feet four inches, and of slight but wiry build, he did not look as if burglary was his regular trade. John Ward was locked up as John Ward; but presently there came to the police the information that John Ward was no other than Charles Peace, for whose apprehension a reward of $500 had been offered, in connection with the murder of one Dyson in 1876. While living near Sheffield in the character of a gentleman of leisure, Peace persecuted Mrs. Dyson with his attentions, following her about everywhere. Finally Mr. Dyson and his wife removed to Bannercross. They were followed by Peace, and one night Mr. Dyson was shot by the fellow, falling dead at his wife's feet. Peace fled, and eluded capture for a long time. He continually changed his residence, assumed various disguises, and had many narrow escapes, but always managed to get away by sheer audacity and an appearance of innocence that he could assume to perfection. Once he walked into the very headquarters of the London police in order to escape the scrutiny of an acquaintance, who had recognized the burglar, but became satisfied it must be a case of mistaken identity. At the time of his arrest for burglary, Peace was living with a woman under the name of Thompson. When Mrs. Thompson heard of the capture of John Ward, at Blackheath, read the description of the man, and found that Peace, *alias* Thompson, did not come home any more, she told the police who John Ward really was; and then began the search for Mrs. Dyson, late of Bannercross. Meanwhile, Peace was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for the Blackheath burglary.

After a long search Mrs. Dyson was found in America, and induced to return to England to testify against her husband's murderer. After a preliminary hearing Peace was remanded to Pentenville jail, near London, and thence taken by rail to Sheffield. When the train arrived within thirteen miles of Sheffield, at a lonely and wooded spot, which Peace knew well, he endeavored to escape, and there is no doubt he had planned the daring project from the first; his conduct and acting all through the journey leading up to this *denoument*. The train was running along a level bank, thick with snow, and beyond it woods and valleys and stone-pits, in which a hunted man might have given his pursuers a good deal of trouble. Peace asked for the window to be let down, the sash being simply an opening in the door, through which an ordinary man would find it difficult to squeeze. The moment the window was opened, the train traveling at nearly fifty miles an hour, Peace took a flying harlequin-leap, head foremost, out of it. One of the warders caught hold of a foot as it was disappearing. The foot pulled and tugged, and another foot kicked and struggled. The other warder tried to communicate with the guard, but could not make the signal-cord act. People, however, in the next carriage pulled the string, and the steam was speedily shut off. Meanwhile Peace had struggled out of his boot, which had come off in the warder's hands, the convict falling upon his head on the footboard or step which runs alongside of each car, and rolling, stunned and bleeding, beside the up-track. Had his leap been unobstructed, he would have landed upon the soft snow on the bank, and possibly with little or no injury. That unlucky foot, which lagged too long behind, spoiled his plans. The warder says it was a fierce and wonderful struggle. Peace once curled fairly up, and struck the warder with his manacled hands, bruising him with the "bracelets." The train had run over a mile from the first alarm with this fight going on and heads out of every window. When it stopped the warders went back along the track and picked the convict up. He was conscious, for, conceiving the position where he had fallen dangerous in case of a train coming along, he had crawled to a place of safety; but he was weak and bleeding from a severe cut on the head. From Sheffield Peace was taken to Leeds, tried, found guilty and hanged.

A Bankrupt Baron's Munificence.

Baron Albert Grant, the London financier, who is bankrupt to the tune of £981,993, or $3,409,965, was an operator of such magnificence and genius that the Jay Cookes, Jay Goulds and Jay Nobodies of our country pale before him. He is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and he adopted the trade of banker and financier when quite young. He is only forty-nine years of age now. His life has been spent mainly on the continent, though he has served several times in the English parliament. In 1868 he was created by the king of Italy an hereditary baron of the kingdom of Italy and also commander of the order of St. Maurice and Lazare, and in 1871 was made commander of the order of Christ by the king of Portugal. His connection with General Schenck in the Emma mine affair has made his name quite familiar to American people. In 1874, just before his return to parliament from Kidderminster, he purchased Leicester square, a neglected spot in the old center of London, filled it full of statuary and presented it to the city. Not long ago his magnificent house in South Kensington was sold to satisfy creditors. It cost about $1,500,000, and was a much finer structure than Buckingham palace, the modest residence of Queen Victoria. It had seven acres of ground around it, filled with fine old forest trees. There was also a lake, a skating-rink and an American bowling-alley. The principal feature of the grand house, however, was the carving of the woodwork.—*Chicago Telegraph.*

A Big Wapiti.

An Ottawa correspondent writes: "A large wapiti (elk), weighing about 800 pounds, was killed by an Indian named Baptiste Cimon, on the headwaters of the Mississippi river, in this province, on the 14th of December last. This was one of the largest specimens of the wapiti ever seen in Canada. This gigantic deer was found all through Ontario at one time, but for many years no single specimen has been seen on this side of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The horns of this splendid animal measured six feet in width, and were seven feet in length from the skull to the highest point. It is to be stuffed and placed in the government museum."

MAKING A NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Bunby Tries to Explain to Mrs. B. the Inner Mysteries of a Printing Office.

It was an exceedingly cold night and Mr. and Mrs. Bunby hugged the stove closely, he passing the time reading a paper, and she sitting looking into the fire.

Without any preface whatever, she dropped the poker. With so much force did it strike the hearth that Mr. Bunby stopped his reading abruptly, and looked over the top of his spectacles inquiringly.

Mrs. B. had a happy thought; quickly it was transmitted to Mr. B.

"John," said she, "you remember some time ago you promised to tell me how newspapers are made."

"Yes, yes; but some other time love."

"No, now, please, John."

Again he tried to content her with a promise, but it was of no avail; she wanted to know, then, just "how papers are put together."

He hesitated. The longer he hesitated the more impatient she grew, and he felt it. Seeing that a postponement was of no avail, he heaved a long sigh, laid aside his paper and reluctantly began to unravel for his wife's edification the "inner life of a newspaper."

"In the first place," said he, "the copy is sent to the composing room"—

"Where does the copy come from?" she queried.

"From the editors and reporters, of course."

"Oh, I see."

"Then it is given to the type setters"—

"What do they do; sit on it?"

"No—thunder, no; they are the compositors who set it up."

"Oh, they compose the copy, and then set it up. But how does it sit?"

He drew another long sigh and calmly replied:

"The editors compose the copy, then send it to the composition-room, and the type-setters put it in type."

"What! the copy?"

"Yes; they set the types up so that they will read as the copy reads."

"Oh, I see."

A pause ensued.

"John," said Mrs. Bunby, "you stopped at the compositors setting the type. What do they set the type in?"

"In a stick."

"A stick! What kind of a stick?"

"Oh, a stick is a device that is just the width of the columns of the paper, and holds seventeen lines of brevier."

"And what is brevier?"

"A kind of type that is pleasing to the eye and easily read."

"Oh, I see."

"When the printers get a stick full," he went on, "they empty"—

"Are the printers different from the compositors?"

"No!" he replied, a little out of temper, "they are one and the same."

"Oh, I see."

"When they get a stick full of type, as I was about to say, they empty it on a galley"—

"And in throwing it upon a galley, don't it go all apart?"

"No; they lift it from the stick, and place it gently, very gently, on a galley"—

"And what's a galley?"

"A long article made of brass, in which the matter is proved"—

"What kind of matter, and how do they prove it?"

"Will you wait a moment? if so, I will try and explain—but give me time," he said, nettled a little at her cross-examination.

"All right, go on."

"Type, when it is set up, is called 'matter,' and when the first impression of it is taken, they call it"—

"Impression of what?"

"Oh, bother—the type! when it is first printed on the galley, that is called a proof, and they call it 'proving the matter.'"

"Oh, I see. Does the galley print it?"

"No, the 'devil!'"

"Oh! John!" she cried in tones of reproach. "Why will you use such words?"

"I was not swearing. The apprentice around a printing office is known as 'the devil.'"

"Oh!"

"The proof sheet which he makes after going to the proofreader, is returned to the printers and the corrections are made."

"Corrections made in what?"

"The matter, my dear. It is then given to the foreman."

"What, the proof?"

"No, the matter."

"And what does he do with it?"

"Will you wait a minute?"

"The foreman takes the matter and places it in the form."

"What kind of a form?"

"An iron chase, which, when it has all the news in it which is in type, and it is locked up, is called a form."

"Locked up! How?"

"With quoins and side-sticks."

"Sticks and coins—ha, ha, ha—what kind of coins?"

"Not coins, but quions, q-u-o-i-n-s."

"And what are they?"

"Goodness gracious, any more questions? A quoin," he resumed, "is a small block and is wedged in between the chase and side-sticks with a 'shooting-stick.'"

"A shooting-stick! How does it shoot?"

"Shoots the quoins into place with the aid of a mallet."

She did not quite understand, but saw by the white of his eye that it would not be well to question him too much, so she bided her time and he went on.

"Sometimes the matter is 'pied'—"

"How's that?"

"Why, when some type is knocked over or dropped on the floor, it is useless, and is called by the fraternity 'pi.'"

He thought he had gotten through, but the irrepressible wife continued:

"Where do they make the form up?"

"On 'the stone,'" was the rejoiner.

"What kind of a stone—a round one?"

"No, a flat one—a piece of level marble."

"Oh, I see."

"Well, when the form is made up it is put on the printing machine and the edition goes to press."

"What do they press the papers for?"

"They don't press the papers; press means printing; and after they are printed, are circulated throughout the city."

"Oh, I see." After waiting some little time for him to continue, Mrs. Bunby asked, "Is that all?"

"Thank heaven, yes!" he grumbled from behind the paper he had resumed. Silence followed. He read on undisturbed for fully an hour. His wife having gained her hold on the poker, was occupied in twirling it, at the same time murmuring, while looking intently at the ashes: "Types, matter, galley, proofs, devils, coins, presses."

Values of Foreign Coin.

Following is a list of foreign coins and their respective values, as compared with the standard dollar of the United States. It was prepared by the treasury department, and may be regarded as authentic in all particulars:

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	Value in U.S. Money.
Austria	Florin	Silver	$ 45 2
Belgium	Franc	Gold and sil	19 3
Bolivia	Dollar	Gold and sil	96 5
Brazil	Mil. of 1,000 reis	Gold	54 5
British Possessions, North America	Dollar	Gold	1 00
Bogota	Peso	Gold	96 5
Central America	Dollar	Silver	90 0
Chili	Peso	Gold	91 2
Denmark	Crown	Gold	26 8
Ecuador	Dollar	Silver	91 8
Egypt	Pounds of 100 piastres	Gold	4 97 4
France	Franc	Gold and sil	19 3
Great Britain	Pound Sterling	Gold	4 86 6
Greece	Drachma	Gold and sil	19 3
German Empire	Mark	Gold	23 8
Japan	Yen	Gold	99 7
India	Rupee of 16 annas	Silver	43 6
Italy	Lire	Gold and sil	19
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1 00
Mexico	Dollar	Silver	90
Netherlands	Florin	Gold and sil	38
Norway	Crown	Gold	26 8
Peru	Dollar	Silver	91 8
Portugal	Mil. of 1,000 reis	Gold	1 08
Russia	Ruble of 100 copecs	Silver	73 4
Sandwich Islands	Dollar	Gold	1 00
Spain	Pesets of 100 cents	Gold and sil	19 3
Sweden	Crown	Gold	26 8
Switzerland	France	Gold and sil	19 3
Tripoli	Mahbub of 20 plas	Silver	82 9
Tunis	Pia of 16 carouba	Silver	11 8
Turkey	Piastre	Gold	04 8
U. S. Columbia	Peso	Silver	91 8

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

Jacob A. Westervelt, an ex-mayor of New York and president of the dock department in that city, is dead in his eightieth year.

John C. O'Sullivan, an East Newark (N. J.) politician, was found guilty, some time ago, of being a common barrator—that is of causing and encouraging dissensions among his neighbors—and has been sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of $100, with costs. O'Sullivan is the only man ever charged with this offense in New Jersey, and it is said that besides himself only one man has ever been convicted on a similar charge in this country.

Henry Bigelow Williams, a Boston real estate agent, has failed for $1,276,000.

Captain Paul Boyton started from Pittsburgh, Pa., in an attempt to sail to New Orleans in his life-saving rubber suit. When he made the start the temperature of the water at Pittsburgh was at freezing point, and the river was full of ice.

A car attached to a train at Chambersburg, Pa., left the track and fell over an embankment six feet high, turning on its side. About fifteen persons were injured more or less seriously.

Twenty-one new dentists were graduated at the thirteenth annual commencement of the New York College of Dentistry in that city.

The Peru Steel and Iron company, of New York city and Chittenville, N. Y., has failed for $500,000, and a receiver has been appointed. It is thought the assets will more than cover the liabilities.

David Pander, the young criminal who attacked Mrs. DeBary in broad daylight on Fifth avenue, New York, tearing a valuable carriage robe from her shoulders as the street was filled with pedestrians, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in State's prison.

The schooner David H. Tolek went ashore at Barnegat, N. J., and the sea being heavy, began to break up rapidly. The captain's wife died in the rigging, and out of a large party on board only two were saved, a boy landed by the efforts of a life-saving station's crew, two were dead, while the rest were in a dying condition. Another man was swept from the rigging and drowned.

At the convention of the American Fish Culture association in New York, a number of papers on pisciculture were read, and Robert B. Roosevelt was elected president for the coming year.

To the recent fatal burning of about seventy-five valuable horses in a New York stable, must be added a similar casualty, by which forty-three horses were burned to death. This time the stable destroyed was on Fifty-third street, close to Fifth avenue, and of the forty-three horses lost in the flames a number were fast trotters. Many of the carriages and sleighs burned were also very valuable. The loss in horses alone exceeds $50,000. Total loss, over $100,000. A panic ensued among the inmates of a girls' seminary, next door to the blazing stable, but they were all removed in safety.

Western and Southern States.

George Washington, a colored man, twenty-five years old, was hanged at Louisville, Ky., for an atrocious assault on a little German girl four months ago. Twenty thousand persons witnessed the hanging. A horrible failure was made at the first attempt, the rope breaking and precipitating Washington to the ground. He was picked up half insensible, and hanged again as soon as possible. He was pronounced dead at noon and the body was cut down.

Indian depredations in Dakota are reported. Two wagon-trains were attacked near Rapid City, the savages firing several volleys into the town to prevent the people coming to the rescue of the teamsters. Another band of Indians attacked the Sulphur Springs station, on the Bismarck road, killing one man and running off four horses. Troops were sent in pursuit of the latter.

The annual Mardi-Gras carnival, at New Orleans, began with the landing of the king, who was escorted through the city and paid his respects to the mayor, who handed him the keys of the city. General Sherman and party were present at the king's reception and ball.

A legislative investigating committee in Missouri reported that State Treasurer Gates was a defaulter in the sum of $343,000, and recommended his impeachment.

A Portland (Oregon) dispatch says thirty-six Indians—the remnant of the Bannock band which went on the warpath last summer—were surprised by pursuing settlers and all but two or three of the whole band killed.

A fire destroyed two-thirds of the business portion of Bamberg, S. C., causing a loss of $50,000.

The Danes destroyed seventeen buildings in Pensacola, Florida, entailing a loss of $125,000, on which the insurance is $70,000.

Major A. M. Hutchens and Thomas McNatt, both highly-respected citizens of Tishomingo county, Miss., left inks together to go home, being neighbors. Hutchens had drawn $1,700 in gold at the express office, and McNatt $1,000 in currency. Late in the evening McNatt's horse reached home riderless, with blood marks on the saddle. This aroused the suspicions of McNatt's family, and on the 1st inst. Hardy Lindsey was instituted, which revealed the dead body of McNatt, terribly mutilated, about two miles from his home. One hundred yards further on Major Hutchens' body was found in like condition.

Ten months ago Charles W. Angell, secretary of the Pullman Palace Car company, at Chicago, embezzled $160,000 belonging to the company and fled to foreign lands. He was eventually captured, taken back to Chicago, tried, found guilty, and the other day sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

From Washington.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Representative Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, to be director of the mint.

The Greenback members of the next Congress have held several caucuses, and have resolved to vote together when the next House organizes. At a recent session eighteen members of the next Congress were present, and an address to the people was adopted.

An altercation in the Senate lobby between Donn Piatt, editor of the Washington *Capital*, and William McGarrahan, who has been prominently before the country in connection with a large silver mine claim, led to blows. Piatt was knocked down and badly beaten in the face. The latter's wife now were opponents in the claim referred, and just before the trouble a bill in McGarrahan's interest had been laid over in the Senate, upon Senator McDonald's objection.

Foreign News.

After being forty-two days out, and no tidings having been received from her, the British steamship Zanzibar, from New York, bound for Glasgow, was given up as lost. The Zanzibar carried a complement of thirty-six officers and crew, but no passengers, and with her cargo was valued at about $400,000.

During a violent storm on Prince Edward island a Presbyterian church at Souris, a Catholic church at Cardigan and school, and several other buildings were blown down.

A rise in the river Loire is causing disastrous inundations.

Many of the striking dock laborers at Liverpool have resumed work at reduced prices. At a meeting of the striking weavers at Ashton-under-Lyne, it was decided to submit to the advised, with only four dissentient voices, to continue the strike until they are reduced to starvation.

The work of burning infected houses in the Russian plague districts has commenced.

C. R. Urmany, cashier of the Exchange bank, of Montreal, stole $20,000 of the institution's funds and fled.

At Sienna, Italy, an earthquake shock overthrew many churches and killed a number of persons, including two priests.

Tremendous storms are reported in the south of France, where hundreds of people have been thrown on public charity by the destruction and inundation of their houses. Spain has been tempest-tested four days, with much damage and loss of life. Various villages and farms in the Navarre and Asturias were destroyed. A bark was wrecked at Corunna, and thirty persons were drowned.

Senor Cirilo Antonio Rivarola, ex-president of Paraguay, was set upon by five assassins in the streets of Asuncion — the capital of the country—and stabbed to death.

Charles Peace, the notorious English burglar and murderer, was hanged at Leeds, England. His many crimes and escapes from the clutches of the law would fill a volume, and he was considered one of the most remarkable criminals of the age. Just before his execution he confessed that he had murdered a Manchester policeman in 1876, for which crime another man is undergoing imprisonment for life.

A Vienna dispatch says twenty-one persons were killed and nine houses destroyed by an avalanche, near Marburg.

The British ship Adriatic stranded near Dunkirk, Scotland, and out of forty-nine persons on board only seven were saved.

The disastrous storm which visited France and Spain burst over Italy also, doing incalculable damage. The whole coast, from Genoa to the south of Naples, was strewn with wrecks of small craft, and many large vessels were seriously damaged. At Leghorn two English steamers broke from their moorings and injured a number of the congregation. At Rome the force of the wind was unparalleled.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The bill to amend certain provisions of the revised statutes relating to the transportation of animals was passed. It provides that animals shall not be kept in cars more than forty-five hours at one time; that they be properly fed and watered, and that the secretary of the treasury appoint an agent at Portland, Me., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, New Orleans and Galveston, to inspect all live animals designed for exportation, and certify as to their healthy condition. Adjourned.

A communication was received from the secretary of the treasury in regard to the exportation of cattle, and suggesting legislation to prevent the shipment of diseased animals ..... Hon. Zachariah Chandler, the newly-elected Senator from Michigan, was sworn in and took his seat. ... The consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on the amendment striking out the reorganization sections, which was agreed to—yeas 45, nays 18. The House provision forbidding the use of troops at elections was also stricken out by a strict party vote — yeas 34, nays 30. Various other clauses of the House bill were stricken out. When the provision authorizing railroad companies to do a telegraph business was reached, Mr. Howe offered an amendment requiring railroad companies desiring to do a telegraph business to accept the restrictions imposed on telegraph companies, one of which is that their lines may be purchased by the government at an appraised valuation. This gave rise to a debate, pending which the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

The bill accepting Mr. Bennett's ship Jeannette for Arctic explorations and that amending the Freedmen's savings bank charter were passed without discussion .... The Senate resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill. After considerable discussion, Mr. Howe's amendment, making railroad companies doing a telegraph business liable to the same restrictions as telegraph companies, was adopted. Mr. Eaton finally moved to strike out the railroad telegraph clause as amended, which was rejected. Finally the bill was reported to the Senate and passed .... The yellow fever bill was then taken up and several amendments were adopted. During the evening several attempts were made to obtain a quorum, and at midnight the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to request absent Senators to attend. An hour later he reported, but as only two or three additional members appeared he was instructed to compel the attendance of the absentees. This is said to be the first time such an order has been made.

The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States, and to establish a bureau of public health, was passed. ... The Vice-President, by request, laid before the Senate a telegram from the California constitutional convention, thanking Congress for the passage of the bill restricting the emigration of Chinese, and declaring that the Senators and Representatives in Congress who supported it will receive the lasting gratitude of the people of California. Upon Mr. Hoar's point of order the chair decided the telegram could not be received. ... After adopting suitable resolutions in honor of the late Representative Welch, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, from the committee on the judiciary, reported, in accordance with a resolution recently adopted by the Senate on his motion, a bill further to protect the constitutional rights of citizens and to punish violations of the same. It was placed on the calendar. ... The conference report on the internal revenue bill was agreed to. Most of its provisions the tax on tobacco has been reduced, and the tax on lucifer matches retained. ... The consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question being on the amendment appropriating $250,000 for court expenses and for expenses incurred under the enforcement act, and, after a debate, it was agreed to, and the bill passed. At the evening session a large number of relief and pension bills were passed after which the Senate adjourned.

The majority of the Teller committee of investigation into alleged election frauds presented their report. ... Mr. Morrill reported from the finance committee an amendment to the bill making an appropriation for the payment of arrears in pensions, which provides for the issue and sale of four per cent. bonds to the amount of $18,000,000, or in lieu thereof the issuing of government certificates of deposit ... $20,000 copies of the agricultural report were ordered to be printed ..... The bill making appropriation for the payment of pension arrears was taken up. ... An amendment was agreed to, providing that pension agents shall receive for their services thirty cents for every payment, and appropriating $30,000 to meet such expenses; also that the pension arrears act shall extend to pensions granted by special act of Congress ... Resolutions in honor of the late Representative Douglass were adopted. Adjourned.

House.

Mr. Whitthorne, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported back the bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to accept, for the purpose of Polar exploration by way of Behring straits, the ship Jeannette, presented by Mr. James G. Bennett. Passed. The bill for the relief of John T. Armstrong, of Virginia, on account of wharf property occupied by the United States army in Alexandria, during the war, was defeated, as were several other bills providing for the payment of war claims. Adjourned.

The committee on expenditures in the State department presented a report ordering a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Assistant Minister George F. Seward for contempt as a contumacious witness. ... On motion the business on the speaker's table was proceeded with. The second bill was the House bill for the repeal of the resumption act, as amended by the Senate, providing that after the passage of this act United States notes shall be receivable the same as coin in the payment of four per cent. bonds, which are authorized by law to be issued on October 1, 1879, they shall be receivable for duties on imports. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, acting under authority of the committee on banking and currency, submitted amendments, the first striking out January 1, 1879, so as to make United States notes immediately receivable for payment of custom duties. The second amendment offered by him was as follows: "Provided that the money hereafter received from any sale of United States bonds shall be applied only to the redemption of other bonds bearing the highest rate of interest and subject to call, and provided that whenever, from time to time, the proceeds of the sales of bonds shall aggregate $5,000,000, the secretary of the treasury shall issue a call for that amount of bonds, and the interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease in thirty days from the date of such call; and all United States notes received into the treasury shall be reissued and kept in circulation without change in the aggregate amount of the several denominations existing on May 31, 1878; and it shall not be lawful to issue legal-tender notes of a larger denomination than $1,000." The amendment was supported by Messrs. Ewing, Kelley and Phillips, and opposed by Messrs. Garfield, Price, Chittenden, etc. Mr. Garfield's motion to lay the bill and amendments on the table was agreed to by 141 to 110 .... The Senate amendments to the bill restricting Chinese emigration were agreed to, and the bill went to the President. Adjourned.

A conference committee on the internal revenue bill was ordered .... Bills were introduced by Mr. Cox, of New York, to refund national bank notes. It provides that whenever any national bank notes shall be received at the treasury, it shall be the duty of the treasurer to burn or otherwise destroy them, and in place thereof issue an equal amount of United States notes of the same denomination, and no more national bank notes shall be printed or issued or paid out by the treasurer or the assistant treasurer. By Mr. Kelley, authorizing the issue of coupon certificates of deposit to aid in refunding the national debt. The sundry civil appropriation bill was then passed. It appropriates $16,936,000.

Mr. Monroe moved to pass the bill providing for the payment of arrears of pensions. It provides that the act "to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of refunding the public debt" be so amended as to authorize the secretary of the treasury to apply such portion of the proceeds of the sale of certificates of deposit provided for in said act as may be necessary, not exceeding $20,000,000, for the payment of claims for arrears of pensions. The rules were suspended to enable the House had already passed a bill appropriating $26,000,000 for the payment of arrears of pensions, and Mr. Monroe replied that his bill was to provide the ways and means. Mr. Monroe's motion was defeated by 125 to 116. The House went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill, the pending amendment being the one repealing the law creating supervisors of elections. A long debate took place, at the conclusion of which the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Speaker Randall, calling Mr. Carlisle to the chair, rose to a personal explanation. He quoted from a letter printed in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, signed by Special Agent H. B. Williams, in which it is said that appropriation warrants were illegally signed to get money to continue operations of the bureau of printing and engraving, which was directly in the interest of Mr. Randall, who was said to be a stockholder in the paper mill which supplies the bureau. Mr. Randall entered the most absolute denial, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the facts of the accusations. The resolution was adopted .... The conference report on the internal revenue bill was adopted .... The Seward contempt case was then taken up, and, after much opposition, the resolutions for the arrest of Minister George F. Seward, as a contumacious witness, were agreed to. ... An evening session was held, at which several reports from the ways and means committee were acted upon .... The bill regulating protests and appeals from decisions of collectors of customs was passed. Adjourned.

THE BLACK DEATH.

Terrible Details of Russia's Visitation—Whole Towns Laid Waste—Exit from Russia Cut Off.

A private letter from St. Petersburg, received in New York, gives the following graphic details of the terrible plague which is raging in many districts of Russia:

"I have a sad story to tell. You have probably heard some reports about the epidemic prevailing in Russia. It is a most fearful disease, brought here by the soldiers from the East. It has spread in the southern provinces of Russia at a rapid rate. Thousands upon thousands have died with it within the last five days. The victims when taken live only about two hours, and turn black all over. All the physicians ordered to the care of the sick have died within twenty-four hours after their arrival. The corpses are burned, and so are the houses in which the people die. Whole towns have been laid waste during the last few days. The government has placed a cordon of soldiers around the infected provinces so that the people cannot get out and spread the disease. Any who attempt to leave or break through the cordon are shot dead on the spot.

"The people are beginning to feel uneasy all over the empire. The government, of course, does not allow the news to get out. All reports are suppressed, but the worst of all is that nobody can get out of the empire. The Austrian and German governments have placed a double cordon of soldiers along all the frontiers, preventing all persons from entering their territory from Russia. All persons from Russia by railroad are stopped at the frontier and detained twenty days in quarantine, their baggage and clothing disinfected, and if they prove all right after the lapse of twenty days, they are permitted to cross the border. During the twenty days' quarantine people are housed in large sheds and barns, without any accommodations or comforts. Of course, a knowledge of this fact keeps people from traveling. There is no possibility of slipping out anywhere.

"May God grant that the disease—'black pest,' as they call it here—may in some way be checked. I believe the government is doing all in its power to prevent the disease from spreading; but if it is not stayed soon then the victims may fall by the thousands daily. It is much worse than the yellow fever was in the South last summer. It was brought by a Tartar soldier a month ago, who, on leaving the Turkish territory, pulled off from a dead Turk on the battlefield a handsome silk shawl, which he tied around his body. On arriving in his native town he presented the shawl to his sweetheart, a girl of nineteen years. She tied it around her body and danced about for joy in a room in which were some twenty-five people. In two hours she died, and five hours after the introduction of the shawl into the room the whole party of twenty-five had died. All turned black. In three days the whole town, containing 1,100 people, had died, with the exception of forty-three persons, who had fled in time. From this town the pest began spreading all over the country.

An Explosion's Fatal Work.

Seventeen persons were killed and twenty-five more or less severely injured by a terrific explosion on El Dorado street, Stockton, Cal. The telegraphic account says that a crowd of more than two hundred people had assembled to witness the trial of a new propeller pump set in Stockton slough and run by a threshing engine. When the explosion occurred those who stood near were prostrated. The body of the engineer was blown a distance of 150 feet through the crowd. The dead lay prostrate in every direction, some falling into the slough from the bridge. Ten or twelve bodies lay in one heap at the northwest corner of the bridge. Others were strewn, dead and dying, on the street, blown from fifty to 100 feet. The heads of some were blown to pieces. Others were blown to the ground with such force as to break every bone in their bodies. Faces, hands and whole persons were steamed in dirt, smoke and cinders. The wounded were promptly cared for, and the dead were left undisturbed until the excitement of the moment had subsided, when they were removed to the coroner's office. The explosion was the result of recklessness on the part of the engineer. The steam-gauge refused to work, and after the engineer had attempted to fix it and failed he screwed down the safety-valve and went on with his work. The explosion occurred about fifteen minutes afterward. The killed are: J. M. Kirkpatrick, merchant; John Uriell, James Curry, blacksmith; Geo. W Foltz, carpenter; Millard Folson, Wm. Allen, the sporting man; Michael Crowell, H. B. Bishop, Jr., student; Robert B. Johnson, Jas. Cosgrove, laborer; Chas. Creanor, W. C. Taylor, B. S. Colmes, a farmer; Foo Fee, a Chinaman; Thomas Sedgwick, J. F. Avery, engineer in charge of the engine; Milton Hart. The wounded number twenty-six, three of whom are